GLOSSARY OF ISLAMIC TERMS

English- Arabic

الراشـــــد

معجم المصطلحات الإسلامية

إنجليزى – عربى

Anwer Mahmoud Zanaty

أنـور محمود زناتي

مقدمة

اذا كان هذا هو الإسلام

اذن فنحن جميعاً مسلمون!!

جوته

(الديوان الشرقي للمؤلف الغربي)

منذ قرون عدة رسم الغرب صورة ذهنية معنوية سيئة عن العرب، والإسلام وجعلها محكومة بنمطية ثابتة، ولا يقبل تعديلها ولكن فى ظل الأحداث الجارية بدأ ينصب الاهتمام حول علاقة الشرق بالغرب، أو بعبارة أدق: علاقة الغرب بالاسلام، وأصبح الجميع فى الغرب يهرولون لدراسة المزيد عن الاسلام والمسلمين سواء فى الدين أو الفكر أو الشريعة الخ

وهذا فرض علينا نحن أهل الشرق والإسلام أن نوضح لهم الصورة النقية الصافية لهذا الدين العالمى ، وضرورة إبراز دعوة الإسلام إلى السلم لا التسليم ، ورفضه كل أشكال الإرهاب (الغربية قبل الشرقية)، واستعداده للدخول في أي مسعى يهدف إلى مكافحة الظلم، شريطة أن تضطلع به أيد نظيفة غير ملوثة بممارسة الظلم والقهر والعدوان والتطهير العرقي والنفى من الأوطان !!

وسوف نبرز آراء بعض من مفكرى الغرب فى الإسلام(1)

قال المسيو واميري المجري :

" إني أعتقد في الحقيقة أن روح نظام المسلمين دين الإسلام ، وهو الذي أحياهم، والذي يتكفل لهم بالسلامة، إنما هو الإسلام فقط "

وقال المسيو بيرك في البرلمان الانجليزي :

" إن دين الإسلام، هو أحكم وأعقل وأرحم تشريع عرفه التاريخ البشري "

وقال شارل ميزميز الفرنسي المعروف :

" لو وجد دين الاسلام المبلغين المقتدرين ، الذين يقدرون المذاكرة والتفاهم مع علماء النصارى في هذه الأزمنة التي تنتشر فيها مذاهب الضلالة المتفرقة، لأسلم الناس في أوربا "

وقال المستر " إدوارد ورمي " الأمريكي :

" ألم يأن لنا أن نعترف – نحن الذين نعد أنفسنا في أعلى قمة التهذيب – بأنه لولا التهذيب الاسلامي ، ومدنية المسلمين وعلومهم وعظمتهم، وحسن نظام جامعاتهم، لكانت أوربا اليوم تهيم في ظلام ليل بهيم ألا يمكن أن يقال حقاً : إن أوربا المسيحية بذلت كل في بوسعها منذ قرون لتخفي شكرها للعرب المسلمين ! دع أوربا تعترف بخطئها، دعها تعلن للعالم أجمع عن غباوتها الغريزية أنها ولا شك ستضطر يوم للاعتراف بالدين الأبدي المدينة به وهو الإسلام "

أنور زناتى

القاهرة ٢٠٠٦

جامعة عين شمس

.(١) لمزيد من التفاصيل أنظر أنور محمود زناتى : زيارة جديدة للاستشراق ، ط١، مكتبة الأنجلو المصرية ٢٠٠٦

glossary of islamic terms
معجم المصطلحات الاسلامية

A

'Abasa "He frowned" عبس

. The blind man that is referred to in this surah is Abdullah ibn Umm Maktoum. Surah 80 of the Holy Qur'an.

The Abbasid Caliphs (132-656 A.H./750-1259 A.D.)

الخلفاء العباسيون

They assumed the Caliphate following the Umayyads. They trace their lineage to Al-`Abbas, the Prophet's uncle. After half a century of secret arrangements, the Abbasid Revolution began in Khurasan under the leadership of Abu Muslim Al-Khurasani, 130 A.H./748 A.D. During their rule the Muslim empire reached its zenith in all aspects of life. Their first Caliph was Abu Al-`Abbas Al-Saffah. He was followed by Abu Ja`far Al-Mansur who ended the revolutionary period, reaffirmed their rule and established Baghdad, the capital, which witnessed a scientific, cultural and literary renaissance that stretched throughout the Middle Centuries. Unfortunately, the state eventually began to decline and suffer from weakness and decentralization. Many petty states emerged such as the Tulunids, the Ikhshidids and the Fatimids. The Mongols destroyed the Abbasid Caliphate and Al-Musta`sim, the last caliph, was killed by Hulegu.

Abbey الرهبانية

Abbot الراهب

Abdication التنحى عن العرش

‘Abdul Muttalib عبد المطلب

‘Abdul Muttalib was the nickname of the grandfather of Muhammad S.

Hashim bin 'Abd Manaf, the great-grandfather of Muhammad S was the chief of Makkah and also a caretaker of the Ka’bah. Through his trading caravans, he had brought prosperity to Makkah. He had made Makkah the trading capital of Arabia. During one of his business trips, caravan of Hashim bin 'Abd Manaf stopped at Yathrib (Madinah). There, he married Salma bint ‘Amr of the local Najjar tribe. A few days after his marriage, Hashim bin 'Abd Manaf continued on his business trip. During that journey, he fell sick and died of his illness. His fellow travelers buried him in Ghaza. A few months after the death of Hashim bin 'Abd Manaf, his widow Salma gave birth to his son. That boy was named ‘Amr bin Hashim, but everyone called him Shaybah (Old man) because he had a bunch of white hair at birth. Back in Makkah, Al Muttalib bin 'Abd Manaf, a younger brother of Hashim bin 'Abd Manaf assumed the responsibilities of the offices of the Ka'bah after him. By chance, Al Muttalib bin 'Abd Manaf found out that his nephew, son of his elder brother Hashim bin 'Abd Manaf, was growing up in Yathrib (Madinah) with his mother and maternal uncles. Al Muttalib bin 'Abd Manaf decided to return the wealth of Hashim bin 'Abd Manaf to his son Shaybah. Al Muttalib bin 'Abd Manaf traveled to Yathrib (Madinah) to bring his nephew back to Makkah. After initial hesitation Salma agreed to send her son to Makkah with his uncle Al Muttalib bin 'Abd Manaf. On their way to Makkah, Shaybah was riding ahead of Al Muttalib bin 'Abd Manaf. In those days, usually servants rode ahead of their masters. When people of Makkah saw Shaybah riding ahead of Al Muttalib, they mistook him as a servant of Al Muttalib. That is why they called him 'Abdul Muttalib, which means the servant of Al Muttalib. This nickname became so popular that his real name ‘Amr bin Hashim or his nickname Shaybah, was completely

forgotten. With time 'Abdul Muttalib became the chief of Makkah and the caretaker of the Ka'bah. He inherited the responsibility to provide drinking water to the pilgrims of the Ka'bah. Fetching water all day long from distant wells made him very tired. By chance he discovered the long-lost Zamzam well. Muhammad S was the son of 'Abdul Muttalib's youngest son 'Abdullah. Muhammad S was born a few months after the death of his father. 'Abdul Muttalib loved his grandson Muhammad S very much. 'Abdul Muttalib died when Muhammad S was only eight year old.

Abdullah / 'Abd Allah عبد الله

After the advent of Islam, 'Abd Allah became one of the most popular names. It means slave of Allah. Rules of Arabic language grammar allow the two words to be combined together. After joining together, words 'Abd and Allah can be written as 'Abdullah or 'Abdallah. Arabs worshiped Allah in the days of ignorance also, but they took many partners with Him. They mistakenly considered Allah as the biggest of their many gods. The name 'Abd Allah was in use among Arabs before Islam also. Father of Muhammad S was also named 'Abdullah. He had died a few months before Muhammad S was born.'Abdullah bin 'Abdul Muttalib was the name of the father of Muhammad S. He was the youngest son of 'Abdul Muttalib. 'Abdullah bin 'Abdul Muttalib died a few months after his marriage with Aminah bint Wahb. Muhammad S was born a few months after the death of his father 'Abdullah bin 'Abdul Muttalib

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Aberrance الضلال

Ability الهمة - القدرة

Abjuration الارتداد - الإنكار - الردة

Abjurer	المرتد

Ablution **الوضـــــــوء**

At the five daily prayer times prescribed by the Qur'an, ablutions are part of the ritual purification which must precede participation in contemplation and the act of prostration and prayer. .

Abode	الدار السكن
A . of delusion	دار الغرور
A . of joy	دار السرور
A . of peace	دار السلام
A . of perdition	دار البوار
A . of temptation	دار الابتلاء
A . that abideth	دار القرار
A . which remaineth	دار البقاء
Abodes (the two)	الداران (الدنيا والآخرة)
Abolish	ينسخ
Abominable	المكروه

Abrahah Al-Habashi **أبرهه الحبشى**

Abrahah Al-Habashi : The commander who led a huge army supported by elephants in an attempt to destroy the Ka`bah

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Abrogating	الناسخ
Absolute	المطلق
Absolvable	يغفر
Abstemious	الزاهد
Abstention	إمتناع

Abu Al-Qasim أبو القاسم

It is the Kunya of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). It is prohibited to have the Kunya of the Holy Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). See Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 205,book 73, Vol.8 Sahih Muslim, Kitab-ul Adab.

Abu Bakr (May Allah be pleased with him) أبو بكر رضى الله عنه

Also spelled Abi Bakr. He was one of the greatest companions of the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. His full name is Abu Bakr as-Siddiq. The Holy Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, called him as-Siddiq because he always believed in him (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), without any reservation. He was the first of the four rightly guided Khalifaas (al-Khulafaa al-Rashideen) from 11 - 13 AH. The other three, may Allah bless them, were

1. Umar ibn al-Khattab, may Allah be pleased with him,
   13-23 AH.
2. Uthman ibn 'Affan , may Allah be pleased with him,
   24-36 AH.
3. Ali ibn Abi Talib, may Allah be pleased with him,
   36- 40 AH.

Abu Lahab أبو لهب

Fiercest enemy of Islam and paternal uncle of the Prophet Muhammad (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Surah 111 of the Holy Qur'an. Known as Suratul Masad.

Abundance	الكوثر
Accepted	مبرور
Accepter	الشفيع
Accountableness	المسئولية
Accursed	الملعون

'Ad **عاد(قوم)**

An ancient tribe that lived after the Prophet Nooh (Noah), peace be on him, in the village of Ahqaf in the Yemen. It was a very prosperous tribe, but was rebellious against Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala and their Prophet Houd, peace be on him. So Allah Ta'ala destroyed it with a fatal westerly windstorm (Ad-Dabour). See Holy Qur'an, Houd (11):50-60. See Mursaleen .

Adam (Peace be on him) **آدم عليه السلام**

The first man and a prophet. He was created neither in Paradise nor on Earth, but in the realm of Allah's mercy. From there he was sent to Jannah (Paradise), from where later he was sent down to Earth. He had many offspring, the most famous ones are Habil (Abel) and Qaabil (Cain). See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqarah (2): 30-39, Al-Maida (5) 30-34. See Mursaleen .

Adhan **الأذان**

Islamic way for calling Muslims to prayer. The Adhan that is announced today was formulized and formalized in 1 AH. See Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 583,book 3, Vol.1 Sahih Muslim, Kitab-ul Adab.

Admonishment	الوعظ
Administrative	اقليم إدارى
Adoration	العبادة

Adorer	العابد
Adult	البالغ
Adulterant	المطفف - الغاش
Adulterer	الزانى
Adulteress	الزانية
Adulterine	مرتكب الزنا
Adultery	الزنا
Adverse	المكابر
Advocate	الوكيل
Affability	الود
Affection	المودة
Affidavit	الشهادة بقسم
Affinity	صلة الرحم
Affinity	القربى - المصاهرة
Afflatus	الالهام
Aforetime	فى الازمنة الغابرة

Afwu The Forgiver or Pardoner **العفـــو**

Al-'Afuwo": The Forgiver or Pardoner, in the sense of obliterating the memory of wrongdoings from one's mind. One of the ninety-nine attributes of Allah Ta' ala. See Maghfirah .

Aged	المعمر
Aggression	عدوان
Aggressiveness	العدوانية
Agnomen	الكنية اللقب
Agnosticism	اللا أدرية

Agony of death الاحتضار

***AH After Hijra* بعد الهجـــرة**

After Hijra. Hijra means emigration. The Islamic calendar starts from the day the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, emigrated from Makkah to Madinah, in 622 A.D.

***Ahad* أحـــد**

1. One.
2. The Incomparable. When referring to Allah Subhana wa Ta'la, this means:

A. that He has no comparable in His Essence or in any of His Attributes.

B. that there is no deity (worthy of worship) but Allah.

***Ahadeeth* أحـــاديث**

Sayings and traditions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. Singular: Hadith.

***Ahl al-nass w-al-ta 'y in* أهل النص والتعيين**

People of Divine ordinance and designation

***Ahl ar-ra'y people of opinion* أهل الرأي**

means people of opinion. It is refers to people that are consulted on Islamic matters. These people are highly learned in Islam.

***Ahl al-Dimmah (or Dhimmis)* أهل الذمه**

are the non-Muslim subjects of an Islamic state who have been subjugated under the Muslims and pay Jizyah tax in order to have tolerance of their rights to life, property and practice of their religion, etc.

Ahl al-Kitab 'People of the Book,' **أهل الكتاب**
literally 'People of the Book,' refers to the followers of Divine Revelation before the advent of Mohammad.

Ahlul Bait "the People of the House". **أهل البيت**
Literally means "the People of the House". A polite way of addressing the wife and the members of the household. Sometimes used to refer to the family of the Prophet Muhammad, may the blessing and peace of Allah be on him and on his family and on all his companions. The blessings here are addressed to the entire household. See Holy Qur' an, Houd (11):73.

Ahlul Kitab "the People of the Scripture" **أهل الكتاب**
Literally means "the People of the Scripture". It refers to Yahoud (Jews), Nasara (Christians) and Saabe-een (Sabians). Those who believe in the Trinity and that Jesus is God and/or the Son of God are considered as Kuffar (unbelievers), even though they are Ahlul Kitab.
See Maghdoub and Dhaleen . Holy Qur' an, Yusuf Ali, Al-Maida (5): 19, 75-76. Holy Qur' an, M. Pickthall, Al-Maida (5):17, 72-73.

Ahlul Kitab wa sunnah **أهل الكتاب والسنه**

Literally means "the People of the Book (the Holy Qur'an) and the sayings and traditions, (the Sunnah of Muhammad, may Alah bless him and grant him peace)". This refers to the people who strive to follow exactly the teachings of the Holy Qur'an and Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, without any deviations.

Ahmad **أحمــد**

Another name of Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. Prophet Isa (Jesus), peace be on him, prophesied his coming. See Muhammad , may Allah bless him and grant him peace. See Holy Qur' an, As-Saff(61):6.

Ahqaf (Al) Name of a village in Yemen **الأحقاف**

Name of a village in Yemen. Home of the people of 'Ad. See 'Ad . Surah 46 of the Holy Qur' an.

Aid **معونة**

'Aisha (May Allah be pleased with her) **عائشة**

Daughter of Abu Bakr as-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him and her) and wife of Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. Call mother of the Faithful (uml Mumineen)

Aimless الضـال

Ajal ***time of death*** **أجل**

Appointed time. In Islamic terminology it refers to the (appointed) time of death. Allah Ta'ala says in the Holy Qur'an that He will not, (and therefore no-one else can), alter the time of someone's death. Muslims reject such statements as "the doctor saved his life", or "he would have lived longer in..". Such statements are made by those who do not believe in Allah or do not have the understanding of the necessity to believe in Allah, thus exposing themselves to Shirk (associating partners with Allah), by believing and saying that the power over life and death is within human capability.

'Ala (Al) The Most High **الأعلـــــى**

"***The Most High***" See Surah 87 of the Holy Qur 'an.

AL-'ADL ***The Just*** **العـــدل**

"***The Just***". Among the 99 Names of God in Islamic theology.

Alaihi Salaam **Peace be upon him** **عليه السلام**

Peace be upon him. This is said whenever the name of a Malak (an angel), a nabi (a prophet) or a rasool (a messenger) of Allah is mentioned, except for the name or title of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Sallallahu 'alaihe wa sallam). See Sallallahu 'alaihe wa sallam . See Mursaleen.

Al-Andalus **الأندلس**

Now the Arabic name for Spain. The word was derived from "Vandalusie", or the country of the Vandals. The Arabs settled in Al-Andalus for seven centuries where they commissioned architectural masterpieces making Al-Andalus one of the most beautiful architectural regions in the Islamic world.

Al-Asma al-Husna **الاســـــماء الحـــــسني**

Al-Asma al-Husna, literally meaning the 'most excellent names' used of God, express His greatness and paramountcy, holiness, purity, and the perfection and absoluteness of all His attributes

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Al-Aus **الأوس**

Al-Aus : A tribe in Medina, later a section of the Ansar

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al-Husayn **الحسين**

The son of Ali Ibn Abi Talib and Fatima, he was assassinated in 680 AD in Kerbala and is venerated by the Shiites

Al-`Uzza **العــــزي**

Al-`Uzza : An idol worshipped in Mecca in the Pre-Islamic period

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Al-hamudu lillah **Praise be to Allah** **الحمد لله**

Praise be to Allah. Should be said on all occasions and especially after sneezing. Abu Huraira related that the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said: 'When any one of you sneezes, then he should say "Al-hamdu lillah", and his brother or friend (who listens) should respond by saying "Yarhamuka Allah", (Allah have mercy upon you);

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al-hawa. **الهــــوى**

Personal temptations.

Ali ibn Abi Talib, May Allah be pleased with him **علي بن أبي طالب**

One of the greatest companions of the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. The last of the four rightly guided Khalifs (al-Khulafaa al-Rashideen), may Allah

bless with him, he ruled from 36AH to 4OAH. He was martyred whilst praying in the Masjid (mosque). See Khalifa.

Al-Khazraj الخزرج

Al-Khazraj : A tribe in Medina, later a section of the Ansar

ALLAH *God* الله

The Name of the Creator of the Universe and all that it contains. Derives from the word "Ilah" which means "the One deserving all worship", the One to Whom all hearts submit in love, fear, reverence, desire, trust and sincerity, and to Whom all limbs submit in all forms of worship such as prayers, supplications, sacrifices, invocations, etc.

1 - Allah has decreed that His Holy Name is "Allah" and has ordained that all His creation call upon Him by the name of "Allah". In the original Bible and Taurat (in the Hebrew text), the name "Allah" is used.

2 - In Islam the name "God" is not used for the fear of misunderstanding. To the Christians it will give them a mental image of a human being (the Prophet Jesus, son of Mary, peace be on him), to some Hindus it creates a mental picture of an animal (a cow). To the Zoroastrians it creates a picture of a fire, Allah, there is none but He, King of the Universe, the Creator and Originator of all that there is. He has no beginning nor end. He was not begotten nor did He beget. He is not like any thing.

Allah ta'ala **Allah the Exalted** الله تعالى

Al-Llat اللات

Al-Lat : An idol worshipped by the Thaqif in the Pre-Islamic period

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Allegation Za'ama الزعامه

Allegiance الاخلاص - الولاء

Alliance الحلف

Allies الحلفاء

Allowed المباح

Allurement الإغواء

Ally المعاهد - الحليف

Almighty القدير

The Almoravids (448-541 A.H./1056-1146 A.D.)
دولة المرابطين

The Almoravids (448-541 A.H./1056-1146 A.D.) : The Almoravids were Berber descendants of the Limtunah, a tribe of Sinhajah. They founded an Islamic state in Morocco and ruled Andalusia and Tunisia. They were known for their covered faces and were called Al-Murabitin for living in secluded places for practicing acts of worship. Yusuf bin Tashfin was the most famous among their Sultans. He founded Marrakesh and made it the capital of his state. He defeated the Franks and put an end to the rule of Muluk Al-Tawa'if (the Kings of the Petty States). He left to `Ali, his son, a strong and vast state, but it was eventually destroyed by Almohads.

The Almohads (515-667 A.H./1121-1269 A.D.) **دولة الموحدين**

The Almohads (515-667 A.H./1121-1269 A.D.) : A Shiite state in Morocco founded by Al-Mahdi bin Tumart after the fall of the Almoravid state. The Almohads ruled Morocco and extended their influence over Andalusia. Their state collapsed in Andalusia after the Battle of Al-`Aqab, (609 A.H./1212 A.D.)

Almsgiving ***zakat*** **الزكـــاة**

Almsgiving (zakat in Arabic) is one of the Five Pillars of Islam, almsgiving constitutes one of the main means by which Islam strives for an economically just society. It is an obligatory "poor tax"--reckoned at somewhere between two and ten percent of income and holdings--which can be given directly to the poor or to a distribution official. The money is used for hospitals, schools, helping indigent debtors and freeing slaves, as well as poor support. From the perspective of the giver, "zakat" (as it is known in Arabic) purifies the giver and the remainder of his "wealth." It is also envisioned as a loan to Allah, who will repay it double.

Almsgiving	الصدقات
Alter ego	الولى الحميم
Ambassador	السفير
Ambigus	المبهم
Amen	آمين
Amender	المصلح

Amin **آمين**

Other Commonly Used Spellings: AAMIN, AAMEEN, AMEEN means custodian or guardian. Someone who is loyal or faithful.

Amirul Mumineen Commander of the Faithful

أمير المومنين

Commander of the Faithful. Title of the leader of the Islamic nation after the death of the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. The first four commanders of

the faithful of the new Islamic nation were called al-Khulafaa al-Rashideen, "the rightly-guided Khulafaas" (see Khalifa . They were given this title because they carried out their duties perfectly according to the Holy Qur'an and the practices and teachings of the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace.

Ammunition عتاد

Amnah bint Wahb **أمنه بنت وهب**

Aminah bint Wahb was the mother of Muhammad S, the Messenger of Allah. She was the daughter of Wahb bin ‘Abd Manaf bin Zuhrah. Aminah bint Wahb was married to ‘Abdullah bin ‘Abdul Muttalib, the youngest son of ‘Abdul Muttalib. Her husband Abdullah bin ‘Abdul Muttalib died during one of his trading trips and was buried in Yathrib (Madinah), where he had stopped for treatment with the maternal uncles of his father. He was buried there. Muhammad S, the Messenger of Allah, was born a few months after the death of his father. When the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad S was six year old, his mother Aminah bint Wahb took him to the grave of his father ‘Abdullah bin ‘Abdul Muttalib in Yathrib (Madinah). Aminah bint Wahb fell sick at Abwa, when they were returning from Yathrib (Madinah). She died and was buried at Abwa, a township between Makkah and Yathrib (Madinah). The Messenger of Allah, Muhammad S was brought back to his grandfather ‘Abdul Muttalib in Makkah, by Umm Ayman, a maidservant of his father.

Amnesty عفو

Anathematization اللعن السخط

Ancestor السلف (من الاجداد)

Ancestral السلفى

Anchorite الناسك الزاهد

Animator	المحيي
Animism	الروحانية
Annalist	المؤرخ الحولى
Annals	الحوليات
Announcement	الاذان الاعالن
Announcer	المؤذن
Annunciation	التبشير

Ansar **أنصـــــــار**

Literally means "helpers".

The inhabitants of Madinah, the Aus and the Khazraj tribes, who embraced Islam and supported the Muslim emigrants against the pagan Quraishi and other tribes who made war on the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace.

Helpers of the Prophet Isa (the Prophet Jesus, son of Mary), peace be on him. See Holy Qur'an, As-Saff (61):14. Singular: Ansari.

Antichrist	المسيح الدجال
Antique	عتيق
Apologue	الخرافة
Apophthegm	القول المأثور
Apostacy	الردة

Apostasy Movement **حركــــة الردة**

Apostasy Movement : Some tribes took advantage of the turmoil among the Muslims following the Prophet's death and declared their apostasy.

Apostate	المرتد

Apostle	الحوارى - الرسول
Apostleship	الرسالة
Apostheosis	التأليه
Approver (the)	المجيب
Approving	الاستحسان
Appurtenance	الحاشية

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aqiqah **عقيقه**

the ceremony of shaving a baby's head and giving it a formal name. This ritual is a celebration of the birth of the child, and the giving of a name that welcomes it into the Muslim community. It usually takes place within seven days of the birth.

Arab genealogy Ansaboul arab **أنساب العرب**

Arab genealogy : Arabs used to pride themselves on their noble birth and pure lineage. The Prophet's ancestry can be traced back to the Prophet Abraham (peace be upon him).

Arabicization of the Diwans **تعريب الدواوين**

Arabicization of the Diwans : 700 Caliph `Abdul-Malik bin Marwan orders the arabicization of the Diwans (state ministries), which were following the Persian order (81 A.H.)

'Arafat **عرفـــــــات**

A pilgrimage site, ahout 25km east of Makkah al-Mukaramah. Standing on 'Arafat on the 9th of Dhul-Hijjah and staying there from mid-day to sunset is the essence of the Hajj (the Pilgrimage).

Arbitrariness	الاستبداد

Arbitrary الاستبدادى

Arbitration التحكيم

Arbitrator الحكم

Arch قوس

Archives السجلات

'Areem dam العرم

May be translated as dams or embankments. The 'Areme (dam) that is referred to in Surah 34:16 is the Maarib Dam whose traces still exist in Yemen.

Argue يجادل

Arguer المجادل

Argumentation البرهان

Armament التسلح

Armature الدرع

Arm الجيش

Arrant الخبيث

Arrogance التكبر

Arrogant المتكبر

Arrow السهم

Arsenal دار الاسلحة

Aruspex العراف

'Asr (Al) Afternoon العصـــــــــر

"Afternoon". The third compulsory Salat (Prayer) of the day. It can be prayed at any time between mid-afternoon and a little before sunset. Surah 103 of the Holy Qur'an.

Ascendance الاستعلاء - السيادة

Ascendancy السطوة - النفوذ
Ascension الصعود - لعيسى عليه السلام
Ascent العروج
Ascents المعارج
Ascertainment التحقق
Ascetic الزاهد - الناسك
Asceticism **زهد نسك**

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ascetic ***Batul*** **بتـــــول**
means ascetic. It is ascribed to Fatimah (the Prophets daughter) and the Virgin Mary.

Ashabul Aika **أصحاب الأيكـــة**
Dwellers of the wood. Another name for the Midianites. See Madyan . See Holy Qur'an, Al-Hijr (15):78, Al-Shu'ara (26):176-191.

Ashab Al-Maimana companions of the Right **أصحاب الميمنة**
Literally means "companions of the Right", the righteous people. On the Day of Resurrection, Allah Ta'ala will sort out the good and the evil. They will be divided into three groups:

1. Muqarraboon - the exalted class, those who are nearest to Allah Ta'ala.
2. Ashab al-Maimana - the righteous people, those who are destined to enter Jannah (Paradise).
3. Ashab aI-Mash'ama - literally means "companions of the Left"; these people will be the inheritors of the Nar (Hellfire).

For full explanations of: Muqarraboon, see Surah Al-Waqi'ah (56):11-26; Ashab al-Maimana, see Surah 56:27-40. Ashab al-Mash 'ama, see Surah Al-Waqi'ah (56):41-56.

Ashab Al-Mash'ama Companions of the Left **أصحاب المشئمة**

Literally means "Companions of the Left", the evil-doers. These people will he the companions of the Nar (Hellfire) on the Day of Resurrection. For full explanation: See Ashab al-Maimana . See Holy Qur'an, Al-Wa qi'a (56):41-56.

Ashraful Mursaleen **أشرف المرسلين**

The most honoured of all the prophets. One of the titles of the Holy Prophet Muhammad , may Allah bless him and grant him peace.

Asharatul mubashshirun (Al) **العشرة المبشرين**

the ten people that were given the glad tidings of assurance of entering Paradise. They were Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman, Ali, Abdur Rahman ibn Awf, Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah, Talhah ibn Ubaydullah, az-Zubayr ibn al-Awwam, Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas, Sa'id ibn Zayd

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Asiya **(امرأة فرعون) أسيا**

The wife of Fir'aun (Pharaoh). She is one of the four greatest created females, the other three being:

1. Mariam (Mary), may Allah be pleased with her, the mother of the Prophet Isa (Jesus), peace be on him.
2. Khadija ,may Allah be pleased with her, the first wife of the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace.
3. Fatima, may Allah be please with her, the daughter of the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace.

Asma wa Sifaat (Tawheed Al) **الأسماء والصفات**

Unity of Names and Attributes of Allah Ta'ala. To believe that:

1. None can qualify or name Allah except as He or the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, named or qualified Him.
2. None can be named or qualified with the Names of the Attributes that belong only to Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala. For example, none may be called 'Al-Muhyee" (the Giver of Life) except for Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala Himself.
3. We must believe in all the Ayat and Ahadeeth (Sahih) regarding the Attributes of Allah without altering their meaning in any way whatsoever.

Asmaul Husna (Al) **الاسماء الحسنى**

The ninety-nine Beautiful Names (Attributes) of Allah Ta'ala. It is haram to add to or delete from the list of Attributes of Allah. It is also haram to give such attributes to anyone else. For the full list of al-Asmaul Husna, see Asmaul Husna Al-asmaul Husna(List).

Assalamu 'Alaikum Peace be on you **السلام عليكم**

"Peace be on you". Greeting of the Muslims. The response to this greeting is "Wa 'Alaikum Assalam wa Rahmatul-lahi wa Barakatuh", And on you be the Peace and Mercy of Allah and His Blessings.

Assassins الحشاشون
Assembler الجامع
Assent التسليم - الرضا
Assignation الفرض
Associate الصحابى
Associates الصحابة
Astrologist المنجم
Astrology علم التنجيم
Astronomer الفلكى
Astronomy علم الفلك - علم ا لهيئه

Atabic The Atabegs **الأتابك**

The Atabegs : Atabeg was a Turkish title used by the Seljuks for members of the court ministers and leaders. Some of the Atabegs managed to take control of the state leading to the emergence of the petty states in the 12th century A.D. in Iran and Syria. They ruled for a long period of time, most remarkable among them were the Atabegs of Azerbaijan and Iran.

Atheist الملحد

Athheistic الالحادلى

Atone يكفر عن ذنب

Attack Hujoom (Onslaught) هجوم

Attacker المهاجم

Attitude اتجاه

Attributes الصفات

Attributes of prefection صفات الكمال

Attributes of majesty صفات الجلال

Attributes of beauty صفات الجمال

Attributes of essence صفات الذات

Attributes (of god) اسماء الله وصفاته

Attrition الإنابه

Augur العراف - الكاهن

Authority السلطة

Autocracy الحكم المطلق

Autocrat الحاكم المطلق

Autonomy التفرد - الاستقلال الذاتي

Avarice البخل - الحرص

Avaricous البخيل

Avenge يثأر

Avenger المنتقم

Awakener (the) الباعث

Award يحكم

Aware (the) الكبير

Ayah (pl. ayat) **آيه**

Ayah means a sign (or 'token') which directs one to something important. In the Quran the word has been used in four different senses: (1) sign or indication; (2) the phenomena of the universe (called ayat of God for the reality to which the phenomena point is hidden behind the veil of appearances); (3) miracles performed by the Prophets; and (4) individual units (i.e. verses) of the Book of God.

Ayoub, Peace be upon him . **ايوب عليه السلام**

Job. A prophet of Islam. He was renowned for his patience, hence the idiom "Sabr Ayoub" (the patience of Job), which means complete patience and constancy.See Mursaleen .

'Aziz ***The Almighty*** **العزيـــــز**

1. "Al-'Aziz". The Almighty. One of the ninety-nine attributes of Allah Ta'ala. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Hajj' (22):40. See Asmaul Husna LIST????.
2. Title of Egyptian noblemen during the time of the Pharaohs. Zulaikha was the wife of the 'Aziz who tried, but failed, to tempt the Prophet Yusuf (Joseph), peace be on him, into seduction. See Holy Qur' an, Yusuf(12):23 - 24.

B

Ba'ath **البعـــث**

In Islamic terminology this means the resurrection of the Muslims and the Kuffar (unbelievers). The Ba'ath of the Kuffar (unbelievers) and the subsequent stages leading to the Nar (Hellfire) is in five stages:

1. The Kuffar will be raised with all their senses being active, i.e. they will be able to feel, see, hear, smell and taste.
2. On their way to the place ofjudgement they will still have their senses active.
3. They will be judged with all their senses intact.
4. On their way to Nar (Hellfire) they will lose all their senses.
5. When put into the Nar (Hellfire), they will regain all their senses so as to feel Allah Ta'ala's wrath.

Bab Al-Raiyan **باب الريان**

The name of one of the gates of Heavens (Jannah) through which the people who often observe fasting will enter on the Day of Judgement.

Backbiting الغيبة
Backslider المرتد - المارق

Badiyyah ***desert*** **الباديـــه**

a desert or semi-arid environment.

Badr **بـــدر**

Site of the first great battle between the early Muslims and the pagans of the Quraish in 2AH. Badr is located about 150km south of al-Madinah al-Munawarah. The Muslim army consisted of 313 men and the Quraish had a total of 1,000 soldiers,archers and horsemen. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Anfal (8):5-19,42-48, Aali lmran (3):13.

Bad omen الطيرة

Bail الكفالة

Bairam عيد الاضحى

Baitul Ma'amur (Al) **House of Allah** **البيت المعمور**

House of Allah over the Seventh Heaven where the Malaikah (angels) pray.

Baitul Mal ***An Islamic treasury*** **بيت المال**

An Islamic treasury intended for the benefit of the Masakeen (needy Muslims) and not for the leaders or the wealthy.

Balance الميزان

Balance of power التوازن الدولى

Band الجماعة العصابة

Bani Nadheer ***A Jewish tribe*** **بني النضير**

A Jewish tribe who lived about three miles south of Madinah during the time of Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. Four months afier their treachery at the time of the Battle of Uhud, when they planned to betray the Muslims and kill the Messemger of Allah, the Prophet Muhammad, may

Allah bless him and grant him peace, expelled most of them to Syria and the rest to Khaibar. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Hashr (45):26.

Bani Quraiadha ***A Jewish tribe*** **بني قريظة**

A Jewish tribe from Madinah. Along with the Quraish tribe of Makkah, they plotted to destroy the Prophet Muharnmad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, by attacking the Mu4ims from within Madinah at the Battle of the Ditch, but when they lost they asked to have their fate judged by Sa'd ibn Mu' az (the chief of the Aus 'the Ansar' tribe) because he used to be their ally. Sa'd judged them according to their own law, the Taurat (Torah), and ordered that every male be killed, all their women be sold as captives and all their belongings be divided amongst the Muhajirs (Deut. 20:13-14,16). See Holy Qur' an, Al-Ahzab (33):26-27.

Banner اللواء - العلم

Baqi ***A cemetery at Madinah*** **البقيع**

A cemetery at Madinah. Many of the S ahabiyeen (companions)of the Prophet Muhammad are buried there, may the blessing and peace of Allah be on him and his family and his companions and all who follow him and them.

The Banning ***Tahreem (Al)*** **التحريم**

"The Banning". Surah 66 of the Holy Qur' an.

Baragaining مساومة

Barbarian الهمجى

Barbarians الهمج - البرابرة

Barbarism الهمجية

Barbarous البربرى

Barefooted friars الرهبان- الحفاة

Baron البارون

Baroness البارونة

Barrier البرزخ

Barter البيع

Bartering المقايضة

Barzakh **البرزخ**

Literally means partition or barrier. In Islamic terminology it usually means the life in the grave, because the life in the wave is the interspace between the life on earth and the life in the Hereafter. Life in the Barzakh is real, but very different from life as we know it. Its exact nature is known only to Allah Ta'ala. It is during our life in the Barzakh that we will be asked about Allah, our faith and the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. We will also be shown the Jannah and the Nar (Paradise and Hellfire) and which of these two places we wifl occupy after we are judged

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Base الخبيث

Basmalah **بسم الله**

"In the Name of Allah".

1. This statement is usually made by every Muslim who is about to embark on anything that is Halal (lawful), however trivial that act or deed may seem.
2. First verse of Suratul Fatiha.

3. To be recited before the beginning of every Surah except for Suratul Tautah (Surah 9 of the Holy Qur' an).

Bawdy الدنس

Bayina (Al) ***The Clear Proof*** **البينه**

"The Clear Proof,'. Surah 98 of the Holy Qur~ an.

The Beast ***Dabaah*** **دابه**

1. The Beast. The beast that will come out of the earth and will speak to man. His appearance will be one of the major signs of the coming of the Last Day.
2. In general, every living creature that moves on this earth. See Holy Qur'an, an-Nami (27):82-83.

Bedlam البيمارستان

Behaviour سلوك

Being free العتق

Being glorius الجلال

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belief ***'Aqeeda*** **عقيدة**

Plural : 'Aqaaid. Literally means belief. In Islamic terminology, it means articles of faith. There are six articles of faith:

Belief in Allah. We believe:

He is the Lord and Creator of all that there is.

He is the True God and all other deities are false.

He is One, and has no associates (sons or otherwise).

He alone has the knowledge of the Unseen and of the Hour.

In His Names and Attributes .

He never came down to earth in any shape or form.

He is Everlasting, He did not beget nor was He begotten, and He is not like anything.

His Mala'ikah (angels). We believe:

They are His honoured servants.

They act only by His command.

They are made out of light (Nur).

They obey all of Allah's commands.

All angels are good and incapable of wrong doing. (We do not believe in the notion of a "fallen angel".)

They may be seen by some men only by Allah's consent.

His Revealed Books. We believe:

He has sent down books with every messenger.

The original books of Allah that were sent to the Prophets Abraham, Moses, David and Jesus no longer exist in their original form. We believe only in the original Taurat (Torah), Zaboor (Psalms) and Ingeel (Gospel).

The Holy Qur'an that was revealed to the Seal of the Prophets, Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, is the only perfect book of Allah that is free from corruption and is a true source of light for all mankind.

His Rusull (Messengers). We believe:

The Messengers of Allah Ta'ala include Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, Abraham, Noah, Jesus, Moses, peace be on them all.

All messengers are human beings.

Muhammad's message encompasses and abrogates all the messages of all the other messengers, since Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, is the last Messenger and the Holy Qur'an is the Last Message from Allah before the end of the world.

Belief in the Day of Judgement. We believe:

In the Final Day, which is the Day of Judgement.

There will be no intercessors except by Allah's leave.

Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, will be given permission to intercede on behalf of all those who believed in Allah and the Last Day and who submitted their will to Him, that is, those who are "Muslims" (Muslim = One who submits his or her will to Almighty Allah).

Heaven is for the believers and Hell is for the rejecters.

Our book of deeds will be given to us in our right or left hand (to the believers and unbelievers respectively).

Belief in Fate and the Divine Decree. We believe:

In fate, whether good or bad, which Allah has measured and ordained for all His creatures.
His decree cannot be changed except by His leave.
Allah has granted man the free will to choose between good and evil. Thus, there is no excuse for wrong action in the sight of Allah Ta'ala.
All that is to happen until the Day of Judgement is already written down on the Lauh al-Mahfudh.

O Allah! Let me not die except in Islam, and raise me on the Day of Judgement only as a Muslim. Ameen!

Believer	المؤمن
Believers	المؤمنون
Benediction	التسليم في نهاية الصلاة
Benefaction	الصدقة
Benefactor	المحسن
Beneficent	البر
Beniganant	اللطيف
Bequest	الوصية التركة -
Bestiality	البهيمية
Bestower	الوهاب
Bias	تحيز
Bier	الجنازة
Bigotry	المغالاة

Bilal **بــــلال**

The first Mu'adin of Islam a companion of the Prophet Muhammad pbuh, a former Abyssinian slave (may Allah be pleased with him).

Bishop **الاسقف**

Bi'thah the beginning of the Prophet's mission **بعثه**

the beginning of the Prophet's mission, his call to Prophethood in 610 C.E..

Bitter Agag (Salty water) **أجاج**

Blackguard المنافق

Blackleg المقامر

Blackmail الابتزاز

Black stone الحجر الاسود

Blasphemer الكافر

Blasphemy الكفر

Bleeding الحجامة

Blessings Barakah بركه

Blood relative Dhawi al-Arhaam ذوي الأرحام

Bloody الدموى

Blowing النفخ فى الصور

Bondsman العبد الرقيق

Bondswoman الامة - الجارية

Booty	الغنيمة - الفيء
Bounteous	الكريم
Breanch of trust	خيانة الامانة
Breanch of promise	نكث العهد
Bribery	الرشوة
Brigade	الغزوة
Buccaneer	القرصان

Bukhari **البخاري**

Imam Bukhari is known so because he was from Bukhara. He was a great scholar of Islam and is known for his great work of scientifically authenticating and compiling Ahadith (Sayings of Muhammad S). He traveled great distances to find and meet the narrators of Ahadith (Sayings of Muhammad S). He memorized all the Ahadith (Sayings of Muhammad S) he heard from the narrators. He researched the backgrounds of the entire chain of narrators of Ahadith (Sayings of Muhammad S). He evolved a scientific system of verification of the Ahadith (Sayings of Muhammad S). He had memorized more than 200,000 Ahadith (Sayings of Muhammad S). His scrutiny of the Ahadith (Sayings of Muhammad S) was so stringent that only approximately 1% of those Ahadith (Sayings of Muhammad S) made to his compilation. The compilation of Ahadith (Sayings of Muhammad S) by Imam Bukhari is considered to be the most authentic one and is known as Sahih Bukhari

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Bumpkin المتغطرس

Buraq **البراق**

An animal larger than a donkey and smaller than a horse on which the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, went on the Mi' raj. See Mi'raj .

Bureau of Taxes **ديوان الخــراج**

Buruj (Al) ***The Zodiacal Signs*** **الـــبروج**

"The Zodiacal Signs". Surah 85 of the Holy Qur' an. This refers to the constellations in the heavens themselves, not to the astrologers' 9star signst.

Burying baby girls alive **وأد البنات**

Burying baby girls alive : One of the customs of Arabs in the Pre-Islamic period

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Byzantines الروم البيزنطيون

C

Cabal — المؤامرة - المؤتمر السرى

Cadi — القاضى

Caeser — القيصر

Cain — قابيل

Caliph ***khalifah*** **الخليفـــة**

The title of khalifah or 'Caliph' (literally, 'he who follows'or 'successor') was first assumed by the four immediate successors to the Prophet Muhammad as temporal leaders of the emerging Muslim community (known as the Orthodox caliphs). The rulers of subsequent early Islamic dynasties were also considered caliphs, with the ʻAbbasid caliphate in Iraq lasting until 1258/658 H. At the same time, the Fatimid dynasty in Egypt made rival claims to the caliphate from 909 to 1171 (296-567 H), while in Spain at Cordoba the Umayyad dynasty also claimed the caliphate from 775 to 1236 (159-633 H). After 1258, the caliphs excercised increasingly diminished authority, and political power passed to the secular heads of state. See the article "Khalifa" by D. Sourdel and others in EI (2nd ed.), vol. 4, pp. 937-953.

Caliphate **الخلافـــــة**

The rule or institution of the caliph.

Calumniate — يغتاب

Calumniator — المغتاب

Calumny — الغيبة - البهتان - النميم

Campaign — حملة حربية

Campaigner	المحارب
Canaan	كنعان
Canard	الكذبة - الفرية
Candid	الأمين
Candidate	المرشح لمنصب
Capacious	الواسع ذو القدرة
Capacity	طاقة - قدرة
Capital	العاصمة
Captivation	الفتنة
Captive	الاسير
Captivity Babylonian	الاسر البابلى
Cardinal	الكاردينال
Carrion	الميتة
Caste	طائفة
Castration	الخصاء
Casuist	المفتى
Casuistry	الافتاء
Catapult	المنجنيق
Cataract	السد - الشلال
Catastrophy	البلية الكارثة
Catechism	الوعظ
Catholic	الكاثوليكي
Catholicism	الكاثوليكية

The Cattle ***An'aam (Al)*** **الأنعام**

"The Cattle". Surah 6 of the Holy Qur' an.

Causing	العلل
Cavalcade	الخيالة
Cavalier	الفارس
Cavalry	الفرسان
Cave	الكهف

The Cave of Hira ' **غار حـــــراء**

The Cave of Hira' : Muhammad (peace be upon him) had a calm nature and a natural tendency to meditation . He used to seclude himself in the Cave of Hira' to practice self-purification and ponder over the creation around him.

The Cave of Thaur **غار ثـــــور**

The Cave of Thaur : It is the cave in which the Prophet (peace be upon him) and his companion Abu Bakr stopped to take shelter from the polytheists during the Hijrah journey from Mecca to Medina.

Certainly	اليقين
Chamberlain	الياور
Chambermaid	الوصيفة
Champion	النصير
Chancel	الهيكل - المذبح
Charitable	المتصدق - المحسن
Charity	الاحسان - البر
Charlatan	المشعوذ - الدجال
Chary	الشحيح
Chaste	عفيف
Chastity	الطهارة - العفة
Chauvinism	الغلو في الوطنية
Chauvinist	المتعصب الوطني

Chief	رئيس
Chief judge	قاضي القضاة
Chosen of god	صفي الله
Christian	المسيحي النصراني
Chronicle	السجل - المدونة - الحولية
Chronicler	الاخباري
Circumambulating	الطواف
Circumcision	الختان
Citadel	القلعة
Citizen	مواطن

The City ***Balad*** **البلـــد**

"The City" of Makkah. Surah 90 of the Holy Qur' an.

City state	دولة المدينة
Civil	المدني
Civil war	الحرب الاهلية
Civilization	الحضارة - المدنية
Civilized	المتمدن المتحضر
Clairvoyance	الفراسة
Clan	العشيرة

The Clans ***Ahzab (Al)*** **الأحـــزاب**

"The Clans". A famous battle between the early Muslims and the rejectors, in which the Muslims, under the direction of Salman al-Farisi, dug a trench around the city of al-Madinah al-Munawarah to thwart the advance of the unbelievers in 5 AH. The battle is also known as the Battle of the Khandaq (Battle of the Trench). See Holy Qur' an, An-Nur (24):55, Al-Ahzab (33):9-20. Surah 33 of the Holy Qur'an.

Class socity	مجتمع طبقى
Cleavage	الانشقاق

The Cleaving ***Al-infitar*** **الأنفطار**

"The Cleaving". See Surah 82 of the Holy Qur~ an.

Clerk الكاتب
Cloister الدير
Closet المقصورة

The clot of blood ***'Alaq*** **العلــق**

"The clot of blood". Also called Surat Iqraa. Ayat (verses) 1-5 of this surah were the first five verses revealed to Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. They were revealed to him through the Holy Spirit, the Angel Jibreel (Gabriel), peace be on him, in the Ghar Hiraa (Cave of Hiraa) in Jabal an-Nur. See Surah 96 of the Holy Qur' an.

Coalition التحالف
Code السنن الشريعة
Codex المخطوط - مجموعة القوانين
Codification التشريع - التقنين
Coercion قهر
Coffin التابوت
Cogitation التفكير
Cognition الادراك
Cognomen اللقب - الكنية
Cohesion تماسك
Cohort الطائفة - الحشد
Coin العملة
Collectedness السكينة
Collecting mosque المسجد الجامع
Colloquy المحاورة - المجادلة
Colonial الاستعماري
Colonist المستعمر
Colonization الاستعمار
Colonnade الرواق
Colony المستعمرة

Combat	النزال - الموقعة
Combatant	المقاتل - المصارع
Combination	التحزب - الاتحاد
Command	الامر
Commander	القائد
Commanding Soul	النفس الامارة
Commandment	الوصية
Commando	الفدائي
Commemoration	التذكاري

Commentary   Tafsir   **تفسير**

A commentary. There are several reliable Tafsirs on the meanings of the Ayaat of the Qur'an, including those of Ibn Kathir, Jalalayn and Al-Cortubi.

Commission	البعثة - اللجنة
Commitment	تعهد
Committee	اللجنة - الهيئة - الجمعية
Commonweal	الخير العام
Commonwealth	الجمهور - الشعب
Communicating	الاتصال
Communion	المعاملة
Community	الجماعة - الجمعية
Commutation	التعويض - التبرك
Compact	المعاهدة

Companion   Sahabi   **صحابى**

Companion, particularly any companion of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. Plural: Sahabiyeen.

Companion	الرفيق
Companions	الصحابة

Companion Of The Cave	اهل الكهف
Companion Of Elephant	اصحاب الفيل
Compassion	الرحمة - الشفقة
Competition	المنافسة
Complacence	الانشراح - المسرة

Compilation of the Holy Qur'an جمـع القرآن

Compilation of the Holy Qur'an : 653 Caliph `Uthman orders the standardization of Qur'anic recitation according to that of the Quraish. He sends copies of the standard Mushaf to provinces of the Muslim empire (32 A.H.)

Complaint	الشكوي
Complaisant	اللطيف
Compromise	تسوية
Compulsion	الاكراه
Compulsory	الاجباري
Compunction	الندم
Comulation	التراكم
Conation	نزوع
Concession	التسليم - الاذعان
Conciliation	توفيق
Conclave	المجمع - المؤتمر
Concord	الاتحاد التوافق
Concububine	الجارية - المحظية
Condemnation	الادانة - الحكم
Condisciple	الحواري - القرين
Conditions	الشروط
Condonation	الغفران - السماح

Confederacy	التحالف - الاتحاد
Confederates Al-Ahzâb	الأحزاب
Conference	المؤتمر
Confession	الجهر بالدعوة
Confessionist	الثابت العقيدة
Confessors	الصديقون
Confidence	الثقة
Confident	الواثق
Confiscation	المصادره
Conflict	الصدام - المعركة - الصراع
Confrontation	المجابهة - المواجهة
Confutation	البطلان - التفنيد
Congealed Blood	العلق
Congregation	الجمعة - الحشد - الجمهور
Congregational Prayers	جموع المصلين
Congress	المؤتمر
Connexion	النسب - القرابة
Conquer	يظفر - يقهر
Conquest	الفتح - النصر

The Conquest of Mecca **فتح مكـــة**

The Conquest of Mecca : Muslims conquered Mecca in 8 A.H./630 A.D.

Conscience	ضمير
Consensus Of Opinion	اجماع الرأي

Consensus Omnium	الإجماع العام
Consent	التسليم - الرضا
Consequence	النتيجة - العاقبة
Conservatory	الحافظ
Consols	الدين الموحد
Conspicuous	الظاهر
Conspiracy	المؤامرة
Constancy	الثبات
Constant	الثابت الراسخ
Consternation	الفزع - الزهول
Constituent	المجلس التأسيسي
Constitution	الدستور
Consultation	الشوري
Contemplation	التفكر
Contemplative Science	علم التصوف
Content	القناعة
Contention	الخصام - النزاع - المناظرة
Contest	الخصام - الجدال
Continence	العفة - العصمة
Continuance	الدوام البقاء
Contradictory	متناقضة
Contravention	تناقض
Contract	العقد
Contraction	القبض - الانقباض
Contradiction	التناقض - المقاومة

Contradistinct	التمايز - التفاضل
Contrast	التباين - التضاد
Contribution	الاعانة - المدد
Contrivance	التدبير - الحيلة
Controversial	الجدلي - التناظري
Controversy	الجدل - الخصام
Contumacious	المتمرد - العنيد
Contumacy	التمرد - العناد
conundrum	اللغز - الوهم - الطلسم
convenance	الميثاق - العهد
Convenant	الخانقاه - الميثاق
Convenience	الانشراح - الرضا - اليسر
Convent	الدير - الصومعة
Convention	المعاهدة - العرف - التقاليد - الاتفاق
Convergings	الكفارة
Converser	الكليم
Converser of god	كليم الله
Convert	المهتدي
Convict	الجاني - المدان
Conviction	الاقناع - الاقتناع
Conviction of truth	حق اليقين
Convincing	المقنع
Convocation	الجمع - الاستدعاء
Convulsion	الفتنة - الاضطراب - التشنج
Co-operation	التعاون - التعاضد

Copartner	الشريك - المشارك
Copiousness	الفيض - الكثرة - الوفرة
Copt	القبطي
Coptic	القبطي
Copyist	الوراق - النساخ
Cororation	الجمعية - الاتحاد - النقابة
Correctitude	الجدية - الاستقامة
Corroboration	التقوية - التعزيز - التأييد
Corruption	التحريف الفساد - الرشوة - الانحلال
Corsair	القرصان
Cortege	الحاشية - البطانة
Cosmos	الكون
Cot	الكوخ - الصومعة
Council	المجلس - المشورة
Councilor	المشير
Counsel	الشوري
Counselor	الناصح - المشير - الموجه
Countenancer	المؤيد - المثبت
Counter the	المحصي
Countermand	النسخ - النقض - الابطال
Courage	الشجاعة
Courageous	الشجاع
Court	البلاط - الفناء - الساحة

"The coursers". ***'Adiat (Al)*** **العاديات**

"The coursers". "Coursers" refer to war horses when they charge, stamp their hooves, breathe heavily and snort in the course of the confusion of battle. Surah 100 of the Holy Qur'an.

Courteous	اللطيف- البشوش
Courtesy	الادب - الدماثة
Courtyard	الفناء - الساحة
Covered	المدثر
Covering	الغاشية - البرقع - الغشاوة
Coy	الخجول - المحتشم
Crackbrain	الغفلة
Cradle	المهد
Creation	الخلق
Creator	الخالق
Creatures	المخلوقات
Credence	التصديق – الإيمان - الثقة
Credendum	العقيدة
Creditable	الحميد - المشكور
Credulous	الساذج
Creed	العقيدة - الملة – كلمة الشهادة
Crescentade	الجهاد
Crier	المنادى - المؤذن
Crime	الجريمة - الذنب
Criminal	المذنب - الجانى
Crisis	الازمة
Cross	الصليب

Crowd	حشد - جمهرة
Crown	التاج - الاكليل
Crown prince	ولى العهد
Crucifixion	الصلب
Cruel	الطاغى - القاسى
Cruelty	الوحشية - القسوة
Crusade	الحرب الصليبية
Crusaders	الصليبيون
Culmination	بلوغ الذروة
Cult	المعتقد الدينى
Cult ancestor	عبادة الأسلاف
Culture	الحضارة - الثقافة
Curate	الكاهن
Curmudgeon	الشحيح البخيل
Custodian	الوصي القيم الامين
Custody	الاعتقال
Custom	العرف
Customs	الجمارك
Czar	القيصر
Czarina	القيصرة

D

Dahr (Ad) ***The Time*** **الدهـــــر**

"The Time". Another name for Suratul Insan. Surah 76 of the Holy Qur'an. Ad-Dahr indicates the space/time continuum.

Dajjal(Ad) ***Anti-Christ*** **الدجـــــال**

Anti-Christ. Also known as Maseeh ad-Dajjal. See Ahadeeth regarding "the Final Hour" in both Sahih books. Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 649, 650, Vol.4. Sahih Muslim, Kitab al-Fitan wa Isharat as-Say'ah.

Dark ages **العصور المظلمة**

Darkness ***Dhulumaat*** **ظلمـــات**

Darkness. In the sense of lurking danger. See Holy Qur' an, Al-An'aam (6):63. This is where the word Dhulm (injustice) is derived, for injustice in whatever form is an evil darkness.

Dash الصدام - الصدمة
Dawn الفجر

Dawood , (Peace be upon him) **داوود عليه السلام**

David. A prophet of Islam. The prophet to whom the Zabour was revealed, and who fought Jalut (Goliath) and killed him. See Holy Qur'an, Saad (38):17-26. See Mursaleen.

Daybreak الفلق

Day of assembly يوم الحشر

Day of eternity يوم الخلود

Day of exodus يوم الخروج

Day of gathering يوم الجمع

Day of judgment	يوم الفصل
Day of meeting	يوم التلاق
Day of resurrection	يوم القيامة
Day of sacrifice	يوم النحر
Day of threatening	يوم الوعيد
Daybreak	الفلق - الفجر
Deadly	المميت
Dearth	القحط - المجاعة
Death	الفناء
Debating	المباحثة - المجادلة
Debauching	الغواية - الفسوق
Debenture	السند - الصك
Deceitless	الامين المستقيم الصالح

Deception ***Ghayy*** **الغى**

Deception. Name of a pit in Hellfire.

Deception	الغش - الخداع
Declaration	الاعلان - البيان - الايضاح
Declaration of war	اعلان الحرب
Deeds	أعمال
Default	الاهمال - القصور
Defeat	الهزيمة - الانهزام
Defenes	الحصون
Defiance	التحدى
Defrauding	الغلول - الخيانة في المغنم

Deign	التواضع
Delegate	يفوض - المبعوث
Delegating	التفويض - الانابة
Deliverance	التحرير - العتق
Deluge	الطوفان
Demanding	الاقتضاء
Dementia	العته - البلاهة
Democratism	الديمقراطية
Demolishment	التحطيم - التخريب
Demon	العفريت
Demonstration	العلم اليقين - البرهان
Denomination	مله - طائفة دينية
Denominationalism	التعصب
Denotation	التعيين
Denying	المنكر - الجاحد
Deposed	المخلوع - المعزول
Depravation	الافساد - الغواية
Deprecate	يستعيذ - يسترحم
Deprecating	الاستعاذة
Deputation	التفويض
Deputy	النائب - الوكيل
Deputies	نواب
Derangement	الارتباك - التخبط
Deray	الفوضى
Derision	السخرية - الاستهزاء

Descendant	السليل
Descendants	الأحفاد
Desecration	التدنيس - الانتهاك
Desideration	الابتغاء - الرغبة
Designation	التمييز - التعيين
Desire	الرغبة - الشهوة
Desolateness	الخراب - الدمار
Desolation	الخراب - الدمار
Despair	اليأس - القنوط
Dispatch	البلاغ - الرسالة
Desperation	اليأس - القنوط
Despoiling	السلب - النهب
Despoilment	السلب - النهب - الاغتصاب
Despondent	اليائس - القانط
Despot	المستبد - الظالم
Despotism	الاستبدادية - الطغيانية
Destination	التعيين
Destinism	القضاء - القدر
Destiny	المصير - القدر
Destroyer	المذل
Destruction	الهدم - التدمير - التخريب
Detention	الاعاقة - التعويق
Deterioration	الفساد - العبث
Determinism	الجبرية - الحتمية
Detestation	المقت - الكره

Devastation	التدمير - التخريب
Development	التطور - النمو
Deviance	انحراف
Deviation	الانحراف - الزيغ - الضلال
Devil	الشيطان
Devoutness	التقوى - الورع - النسك

Dhimmi ***A non-Muslim*** **الـذمـــى**

A non-Muslim living under the protection of Islamic rule.

Dhul-Kifl **ذو الكفـــــل**

Dhul-Kifl A (Ezekiel) was a Rasul (Messenger) of Allah (God). He is mentioned at several places in the Holy Qur-an (21:85-86; 38:48). Dhul-Kifl A (Ezekiel) was a Rasul (Messenger) sent to the Israelites. He commanded them to wage a war against the mischievous people, but they refused it for the fear of death. Allah (God) punished them with death by a plague and huge blasts. No one amongst them remained alive to even bury the dead. Dhul-Kifl A (Ezekiel) was praying to Allah (God) in seclusion for giving Hidayah (Guidance) to his people. When he came out, he saw the putrefied bodies of his followers. Although his people disobeyed him, he was deeply aggrieved by their fate. He made Du'a (Supplication) to Allah (God) to give their lives back to them. Allah (God) listened to his request and brought the followers of Dhul-Kifl A (Ezekiel) back to life (The Holy Qur-an 2:280). Muslims believe in Dhul-Kifl A (Ezekiel) and all other Rusul (Messengers) of Allah (God).

Dhulm ***injustice*** **ظلــــم**

Usually wrongly spelled as Zulm. It means injustice, harm, wrongdoing or transgression either against oneself or someone else.

1. Against oneself. Doing deeds or saying words which will bring the displeasure of Allah Ta'ala. These deeds may be physical or spiritual that will ultimately harm the soul.
2. Against others. In any form whatsoever, whether they he physical or mental. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2)35. Its opposite is Nur, light. See Nur.

Dhu'l Qarnain **ذو القرنين**

One of the greatest rulers of ancient history. He was a true believer in Allah Ta'ala. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Kahf(18):83.

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ialectic	الجدل
Dictator	الحاكم المطلق
Dictatorship	الحكم المطلق
Differing	الاختلاف - التباين
Diffidence	التواكل
Diffident	الخجول
Dignity	الكرامة
Dilapidation	الخراب - التخريب
Dilatation	التمدد - الانبساط
Diluvium	الطوفان
Director	الهادى - الموجه
Dirham A silver coin	درهم
Dirt	الدنس
Disabused	المهدى - المرشد

Disaffirmation	النقض - الانكار
Disagreement	الاختلاف - التنافر - التباين
Disaster	الواقعة - الكارثة
Disbelief	الكفر - الجحود - الشك
Disceptation	الخصام - النقاش
Disciple	الحوارى - المريد
Discipline	النظام - التهذيب
Discomfited	المهزوم - المغلوب
Discomposure	الاضطراب
Discord Shiqaaq	شقاق
Discreation	الهدم - التحطيم
Discrimination	الفرقان - التفرقة - العنصر
Disculpation	التبرير
Disfiguration	التشويه
Dishonest	الخائن
Dishonesty	الخيانة
Disloyalty	الغدر - الخيانة
Dismissal	الطرد - العزل
Disobedience	العصيان
Disorganization	الفساد - الفوضي
Dispiteous	العاق - الجبار
Disposition	الخلق الطيبة
Dispositional	الفطري الغريزي
Dispute	المجادلة
Dissemble	ينافق
Dissimulator	المنافق
Dissocial	الفظ
Dissolute	الفاسق

Dissuasion النصح - الإرشاد
Distingction تفرقة
Distinguished المميز
Distrust الشك - الارتياب
Disturbance الاضطراب - الفتنة
Disunionism الانفصالية
Ditch الخندق
Divided المقسوم
Dividing التقسيم
Divination الكهانة
Divine الالهي
Divine assistance تأييد إلهى
Divine justice العدل الالهي
Divine names الاسماء الحسنى
Divine omnipotence الهيمنة الالهية
Divine providence العناية الالهية
Divine right الحق الالهى
Divine saying الحديث القدسي
Divinity اللاهوت
Divorcement الطلاق

Diya ***Blood money*** **ديــــه**

Blood money, paid as compensation for killing, wounding, etc. Plural: Diyaat.

Doctrine عقيدة
Dogmatism العقيدية
Doleful الكظيم

Dolt	الأحمق
Domains	حكم
Domesday	يوم الحساب
Domesticity	الألفة
Dominance	السيادة - السيطرة
Dominant	القهار
Domination	الغلبة - السيطرة
Dominion	السلطة - الملكية
Doomsday	يوم الحساب
Doubt	الشك - التردد
Doxy	الرأى - العقيدة
Dread	الرهبة
Drive	باعث

Duha (Ad) ***Forenoon*** **الضحي**

"Forenoon": The mid-morning hours. Surah 93 of the Holy Qur'an.

Dukhan ***The Smoke*** **الدخـــان**

"The Smoke". Surah 44 of the Holy Qur'an. One of the signs of the proximity of the Last Day.

Duties	واجبات
Dwelling	المقام - السكن
Dwelling of peace	دار السلام
Dynasty	الاسرة المالكة - الملك الوراثي

E

(The) Earthquake   Zalzalah **زلزلـــه**

"The Earthquake". One of the names of the Yaum al-Qiama. See Surah 99 of the Holy Qur'an.

Eagar	المتحمس
Eagerness	الحمية - الحماس - الاجتهاد
Eblis	ابليس
Edict	الامر - المرسوم - الحكم
Efface	يبطل - ينسخ
Effacement	المحو - الازالة
Effect	التأثير - الغرض
Effection	التكوين - التسبيب
Efficiency	الكفاية - القدرة
Egging	الاغراء - التحريض

Eid ***a festivity*** **العيـــد**

The word 'Eid is an Arabic name to mean a festivity, a celebration, a recurring happiness, and a feast. In Islam, there are two major 'Eids namely the feast of Ramadhan ('EId Al-Fitr) and the Feast of Sacrifice ('Eid Al-Adhha). The first 'Eid is celebrated by Muslims after fasting the month of Ramadhan as a matter of thanks and gratitude to Almighty Allah. It takes place on the first day of Shawwal, the tenth month of the lunar calendar. The second 'Eid is the Feast of Sacrifice and it is to be celebrated for the memory of prophet Ibrahim trying to sacrifice his son Isma'il (Ishmael). This 'Eid lasts four days between the tenth and the thirteenth day of Zul-Hijjah, the twelfth month of the lunar calendar.

Eid Al-Adha **عيد الأضحي**

A four-day festival that completes the rites of pilgrimage and takes place on the 10th-13th of Dhul Hijjah(the 10th is the day of Nahr and 11th-13th are the days of Tashriq). Literally means "the feast of the sacrifice". This feast commemorates the Prophet Ibrahim's obedience to Allah by being prepared to sacrifice his only son Ismael, peace be on both of them. See Holy Qur' an, As-Saffaat (37)~1OO-1O3.

Eid Al-Fitr **عيد الفطـــر**

Three-day festival marking the end of Ramadan. It takes place on the 1st of Shawal, the 10th month of the Islamic calendar.

Amr Bill Ma' roof Enjoining the good **الأمر بالمعروف**

Enjoining the good. The full version is "Amr bill Ma'roofwa nahi 'anil Munkar", (enjoining the good and forbidding the evil).

Ejaculation التهليل - التحميد

Elect المصطفي

Elegy الرثاء

Elementalism العنصرية

Elevation العروج

Elite النخبة - الصفوة - الملاء

Eloquence البيان - الفصاحة

Embassador السفير

Embattle يحصن

Ember الجمرة

Emblem الشعار - الرمز

Emblement	الريع
Embrace	يعتنق
Emendator	المصلح
Emergent-year	بدء التقويم
Emigrant	المهاجر
Emigration	الهجرة
Emissary	المبعوث
Emission	البعث الخروج - الانبعاث -
Emperor	الامبرطور
Empery	السلطة
Empire	الامبراطورية
Empress	الامبرطورة
Emptiness	الخلاء - الفراغ
Emulation	المنافسة
Enactment	القانون - الشريعة - السنة
Enchanting	الفتنة - السحر - الرقية
Encouragement	التشجيع
Encroachment	الاعتداء - التطاول
Endemic	المستوطن
Ending	الخاتمة - النهاية

Endowment Waqf **وقف**

Endowment. A charitable trust in the Name of Allah, usually in perpetuity, and usually for the purposes of establishing the Deen of Islam, teaching useful knowledge, feeding the poor or treating the sick.

Endowment	المهر - الصداق
Enduring	الباقي - الدائم
Enfolded	المدثر
Enforcement	الاكراه - الجبر
Enfranchisement	العتق - التحرير
Enhancement	الترقية - التزكية
Enricher	المغني
Enslavement	الاستعباد
Enthrallment	الاسترقاق - الاستعباد
Enthusiasm	الحماسة - الاقدام
Enticement	الاغواء - التضليل
Entreatment	التضرع
Entreaty	التضرع
Entrenchment	الخندق
Enucleator	المبين
Envious	الحاسد
Envoy	الرسول - المبعوث - المعتمد
Envy	الحسد
Enwraped	المدثر
Epilogue	الخاتمة
Equality	المساواة
Equitable	العادل - المنصف - المقسط
Equitation	الفروسية
Equity	القسط - العدل
Equivalent	المكافئ

Era	الزمن - العصر - الحقبة
Eraser	الماحي
Erasing	العفو
Erect	المنتصب - المعتدل - القويم
Eremite	الزاهد - الناسك
Eristic	الجدلي - النقاشي
Erantry	الضلال - الشرود
Eroneously	ضلالا
Eroneousnes	الخطيئة
Error	الغى - الخطأ
Esop	لقمان
Esoteric	الباطني - السري
Esperance	الامل - الرجاء
Espionage	التجسس - الجاسوسية
Esponsal	الاستحسان - الرضا
Esprit	الروح
Esse	الوجود - الكينونة
Essential	جوهرية
Established	الصمد
Establishment	التأسيس - الرسوخ - الشرعي
Esteem	التقدير - الاجلال - التقدير
Estovers	المباح لضرورة
Estrangement	التباغض- النفور
Eternal	الباقي - الصمد الابدي
Eternity (Infinit)	Abd أبد

Ethics	الأخلاق
Etiology	السببية العلية
Evaluation	التقدير
Evanescent	الزائل - الفاني
Evangelization	التبشير

Eve ***Hawwa*** **حواء**

Eve, wife of Adam, peace be on them. She bore many children. Every time she gave birth, they were twins, one male and one female. Each twin married the twin of the other. The two most famous of her offspring were Habil (Abel) and Qaabil (Cain).

Event	الحدث - الواقعة
Everlasting	الباقي - الدائم - الخالدون
Evidence	- الحجة- البرهان الشهادة - البينة
Evident	الظاهر
Evil	الشر- الشيطان
Evolution	تطور
Exact	الكامل - التام
Exacting ا	الظلم - الاكراه - الاغتصاب
Exaction	الظلم - الاغتصاب
Exaltation	التشريف
Exalted	العلي - المتعالي
Exalter	الرافع
Excaudate	الابتر

Exclamation	النداء - الاستصراخ
Exculpation	التبرئة - التبرير
Excuse	العذر
Execution	الاعدام - الاهلاك
Executor	الوصي
Exegesis	علم التفسير
Exegeste	المفسر - الشارح
Exemption	الاعفاء - البراءة
Exertion	الاجتهاد
Exile	النفي - الهجرة - الجلاء
Exilement	النفي - الابعاد
Existence	الكون - الوجود - البقاء
Exorbitance	الجور - الظلم
Exorcism	الدعوة
Expanding	الانشراح
Expansion	التمد - البسط - التوسع
Expatriation	النفي - الاجلاء - السبي
Expedition	حملة
Expending	الانفاق
Expensive	المبذر
Experiment	الخبرة
Expiable	يكفر يفدي
Expiation	الفدية

Explaining	التفسير
Exploit	المأثرة - المفخرة - العمل الفذ
Exploitation	الاستغلال - الاستفادة
Exponent	الشارح - المفسر
Expositiopn	الشرح - البيان
Expostulation	الانذار - النصح - التحذير
Expounder	المفتي
Expugnance	الفتح - القهر
Expugner	الفاتح - القاهر - الغازي
Expurgation	التطهير
Extension	المد - البسط - التوسع
Extinction	الفناء
Extravagance	الاسراف
Extravagant	المسرف
Extrusion	الطرد
Eyewitnes	الشاهد

F

Fa	النصيب المقسوم
Fable	الخرافة الاسطورة
Facilitation	التيسير
Facility	السهولة - اليسر
Facing	المواجهة
Faction	الحزب
Factor	العامل - الباعث - الوكيل
Faculty	ملكه - قدرة خاصه
acultie	الصفوة - النخبة
Fad	بدعه
Fade	الغث - التافه

Fai فىء

War booty gained without fighting.

Failure	الفشل- الخسران
Fairy	الجن - الجان
Fairyism	العبقرية

Iman faith **ايمـــان**

Trust, faith and acceptance. Having faith and believing in:
Allah Ta'ala. To affirm with the tongue, believe in the heart and confirm through action the following:
His Existence.
His Lordship.
His Worship.

His Names and Attributes.
Belief in His angels.
Belief in His revealed Books.
Belief in His messengers, without making any distinction between them.
Belief in the Hour and the Judgement and the Fire and the Garden.
Belief in the Divine decrees of Allah Ta'ala, both the good and the evil. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2):285. See Mursaleen .

Faithful المعتقد

Faithful the المؤمنون

Faithful spirit الروح الامين

Faithfulness الامانة- الاخلاص

Fajr (Al) The Dawn **الفجــــر**

"The Dawn". The time of the first obligatory Salat (Prayer). It can be prayed at any time between the first light of dawn and just before sunrise. Also called Subh (morning).Surah 89 of the Holy Qur'an.

Falaah Success **الفـــــــلاح**

Success. Real success lies in "enjoining what is right and forbidding what is evil..." (Surah Aali Imran (3):104). One of the sentences that is said during the Adhan and Iqama, "Haya 'alal Falaah" (Come to Success). Other derivations: Muflih = the person who is successful, the person whose deeds and actions have gained Allah Ta'ala's pleasure. See Holy Qur'an, Surah Al-Baqara (2): 1-5. See Aflaha: He has succeeded.

Falaq (Al) ***The Daybreak*** **الفلـق**
"The Daybreak" Surah 113 of the Holy Qur'an.

False البهتان - الزور
Falsehearted الخائن - الماكر
Falshod الزور
Falsity الزور - الكذب
Fame الصيت - السمعة

The family of 'Imran ***Aali 'Imran*** **آل عمران**

. 'Imran was the father of Mariam, the mother of the Prophet Isa (Jesus), peace be on them.

Fanal المنـارة
Fanaticism التعصب
Fancy الوسواس - الزعم - الظن

Faqeeh **فقيه**
An Islamic scholar who can give an authoritative legal opinion or judgement.

Fard 'Ain **فرض العين**
An action which is obligatory on every Muslim.

Fard Al-Kifaya ***Collective duty*** **فرض الكفاية**
Collective duty. A duty on all the community; but if it is fulfilled by a part of that community then the rest are not obliged to fulfill it.

Fare الأجر

Farewell الوداع

Faridha A duty **فريضـــة**

A duty enjoined on all Muslims. Plural: Fara'idh.

Farsakh League **فرسـخ**

League; about three miles.

Faruq **الفاروق**

This was the name given to Umar ibn Al-Khattab. It means 'One who distinguishes the truth from falsehood'.

Fascination السحر الفتنة

Fash التعب

Fasting Seeaam **صيـــام**

Fasting, from food and drink - and from sexual intercourse if you are married during daylight, from the first light of dawn until sunset. Also spelled as Saum. Fasting in the month of Ramadan is one of the Arkan (five pillars) of Islam. Allah Ta' ala has made it obligatory on every Muslim whether man or woman, with the exception of:

1. A person who is ill.
2. A person on ajourney of 16 Farsakhs (48 miles) or more.
3. A woman who is menstruating or who has just given birth. Once these situations no longer apply, the missed days must be compensated. The very young are exempted.The aged should fast, but if they find it difficult then they too are exempted and may feed poor people instead. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2):184-185, 187.

Fatalism	مذهب الجبر	
Fatality	القضاء	
Fate	القضاء -	النصيب
Fated	الحتمية	

Fath (Al) ***The Victory*** **الفتــح**

"The Victory". Surah 48 of the Holy Qur'an.

Fatiha ***The Opening Chapter*** **الفاتحة**

"The Opening Chapter". Another name for Suratul-Hamd. Surah 1 of the Holy Qur'an.

Fat'han Mubeena ***Manifest Victory*** **الفتح المبين**

"Manifest Victory". The manifest victory that is referred to here is the peace treaty of Hudaibiyah. It was one of the greatest victories which the newly-born Islamic Ummah (nation) gained. On face value it seemed like a great setback for the Muslims, but in fact it was, by the will of Allah Ta'ala, one of the main means by which the Muslims consolidated and grew. See Holy Qur'an, Surah Al-Fath (48).

Fatima May Allah be pleased with her **فاطمه**

Daughter of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. She is one of the four greatest women ever created by Allah Ta'ala. The other three are:

1. Mariam (Mary), Mother of Prophet Isa (Jesus), peace be on him.
2. Asiya, the wife of Fir'aun (Pharaoh).
3. Khadija ,may Allah be pleased with her, the first wife of the Prophet Muhammad, may the blessing

of Allah be on him and on all his wives and family.

The Fatimids (909-1171 A.D.) **الخلافة الفاطمية**

The Fatimids are traced back to `Ali bin Abi Talib and his wife, Fatimah. This state was established by `Ubaidullah Al-Mahdi in Tunisia. It witnessed 14 caliphs, and reached its utmost expansion during the era of Al-Mu`izz, who annexed North Africa to his state and sent Jauhar Al-Siqilli, his commander-in-chief, to occupy Egypt. Jauhar established Cairo which later became the state capital to which Al-Mu`izz moved and extended his influence over Syria, Lebanon and Palestine. The last caliph was Al-`Adid whose ministry was led by Salah Al-Din Al-Ayyubi, who eventually precipitated the fall of the Fatimid state. The most notable architectural and cultural achievements were the establishment of Cairo and the construction of Al-Azhar Mosque.

Fatir (Al) ***The Creator*** **الفاطــــر**

"The Creator". Also another name for al-Malaikah. Surah 35 of the Holy Qur'an.

Fatwa ***A legal verdict*** **فتوة**

A legal verdict given on a religious basis. the sources on which a fatwa is based are the Holy Qur'an, Sahih Bukhari and Muslim, and all other authenticated Ahadeeth.

Fault الزلة

Favonian الوديع

Favor المعروف - المنة

Favorite الولي

Fawn ينـافق

Fawner المنـافق

Fay	العقيدة
Feal	الموالي
Fealty	الاخلاص
Fear	الرهبة - الخوف
Feast	الوليمة
Feast of sacrifice	عيد الاضحي
Feast	العيد
Federacy	الاتحاد
Federal	الاتحادي
Fellow	الند - القرين
Felon	الفاسد المجرم
Female infanticide	وأد البنات
Festival	العيد
Fetters Chains	الاصفاد
Feud	عداوة
Feudalism	الاقطاعية
Feudalist	الاقطاعي
Fiction	خرافة
Fidelity	الأمانة
Fiducial	الأمين - الصادق

Fidya **الفديـــــة**

Compensation for missing or wrongly practising necessary acts of worship. Fidya usually takes the form of donating money or foodstuffs or sacrificing an animal. Contrast with Kaffara (making amends). See Kaffara.

Filiation تبنى
Finder the الواجد
Fines الدية

Fiqh **الفقــــه**
Islamic Law.

Fir'aun ***Pharaoh*** **فرعـــون**
Pharaoh. Tide of the Ancient Egyptian rulers, particularly the one who rejected the Prophet Musa (Moses), peace he on him, and tried to have him killed. They were famous for their cruelty and disbelief. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2):49, Ta Ha (20):9-80, Al-Qasas(28):1-42, Al-Fajr(89):1O-14.

Firdaus ***Paradise*** **الفردوس**
The middle and the highest part of the Jannah (Paradise).
Fitna
This has various meanings, depending on its context in the sentence:

1. Oppression or tumult, as in Surah Al-Baqara (2):]93.
2. Trial or punishment, as in Surah Al-Maida (5):74.
3. Trial or temptation, as in Surah Al-Anfal (8):28.
4. It can also mean causing discord between Muslims, or sedition.

Firm الحازم المكين المتين

Fitrah **الفطـــــــره**
The fitrah is the natural disposition of every human being, which is to believe in Allah alone without any partners. The Messenger (saw) said, “Each one of you is born on the fitrah; it is your parents who make you Jews, Christians and fire worshippers.”

Every person is born Muslim, believing in God. However, when a person starts to follow his desires and false deities, his fitrah will become polluted.

Five foundation of islam	أركان الاسلام الخمسة
Fixation	التثبيت
Flame	اللظى - السعير
Fling	الازدراء
Flirt	الغزل
Flock	السرب
Fog	الحيرة
Foible	الزلة
Folk	العامة - الناس
Folkway	فقه الجماعة
Followed	المقتدي به
Foolery	الجهالة - الحمق
Folhardy	الجسور - المتهور
Foppish	المغرور
Forbearer	الحليم
Forbiddance	النهي - التحريم
Forbidden	المحرم
Force	العنف - القوة - القدرة
Forced	القسري - القهري
Forcefulness	الجبرية
Forcible	القوي - القدير
Forcing	الاكراه
Foredoom	القضاء
Forefather	الاسلاف الاجداد
Foreknowledge	التنبؤ
Forestaller	المحتكر

Forewarner **نذيـــــــر**

Forewarner : One who warns sinful people against the imminent punishment of Allah

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Forfeiture	الخسران - الغرم
Forgery	التزوير
Forgive	يصفح
Forgiveness	العفو
Forgiver	الغفار
Forgiving	الصفح - العفو
Formal	الصوري - الشكلي
Formidable	القاهر
Fornicator	الفاسق - الفاجر
Fornication	الفجور - الزنا
Forray	الاغتصاب - السلب
Fort	الرباط
Fortification	التحصين
Fortresses	القلاع
Fortunetelling	الكهانة
Fosterage	الرضاع
Foundation	التأسيس
Foundling	القيط
framer	المبدع - المبتكر
Frank	الصريح
Franks	الفرنجة
Frantic	الثائر - الهائج
Fraternity	الأخوة

Fraternization **المؤاخـــــــــاة**

Fraternization : The Prophet (peace be upon him) established brotherly ties between the Muhajirun and the Ansar

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Fraud	الغش الخداع
Freak	الهوي
Frebooty	النهب - السلب - القرصنة
Freedom	الحرية
Fremescence	الغوغاء
Frenzy	المس
Frightened	المذعور
Frustration	الابطال - الاحباط
Fugitation	الفرار من العدالة
Fundamentalism	الاصولية

Furqaan (Al) ***The Criterion*** **الفرقـــــــان**

"The Criterion". Another name of the Holy Qur'an. Surah 25 of the Holy Qur'an.

Fury الغضب

Fussilat (Al) **فصلت**

"They are expounded." Another name for Ha Mim and As-Sajda. Surah 41 of the Holy Qur'an.

G

Gabriel جبريل عليه السلام

Gaby	الغفلة
Gage	الرهينة
Gain	الربح - الكسب
Gainsaying	الانكار
Galen	جالينوس
Gallant	الشهم
Game	العنيد
Gang	عصبة
Garrison	حامية
Gayness	الزهو
Geneology	Nasab نسب

It means lineage or geneology.

Generality	الاكثرية - الاغلبية
Generation	جيل
Generosity	الكرم - الجود
Generous the	الكريم
Gens	جماعة عشيرة
Gentility	الدماثة - اللطف
Gentle	الحسنة
Genuflect	يركع
Genuflection	الركعة
Ghazi	الغازي

Ghazwa A holy battle **غـــــزوة**

A holy battle for the cause of Allah the Almighty in which the Prophet Muhammad himself, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, took part. Nural: al-Maghazi or Ghazawat.

Gheeba **غيبة**

Talking evil about someone in his or her absence. Backbiting. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Hujurat (49):12.

Gideon	جالوت
Gift	الهبه - الانعام
Gif	الغفلة
Gimp	الحمية - الفتوة
Given	الموهوب
Giver	المعطي - الواهب
Glaring	الظاهر - الواضح
Glorification	التمجيد - المجد
Glorious	الماجد
Glory	المجد
Glory be to him	سبحانه وتعالى
Glossarist	الشارح - المفسر
Glow	التوقد - التأجج
Gluttonousness	النهم - الشراهة
Gnathonic	المداهن - المنافق
Gnome	الحكمة - القول المأثور
Gnosis	العلم - المعرفة
God	الله
God willing	بإذن الله
Godfearing	المتدين
Godhead	الالوهية
Godship	الالوهية
Godward	العناية الالهية
Gog and magog	يأجوج ومأجوج
Gollath	جالوت

Samaritan	السامري
Gospel	الانجيل
Goth	القوطي
Gothic	القوطي
Gourd tree	شجرة اليقطين
Govern	يحكم يسوس
Governable	يساس يحكم
Government	الحكومة الحكم السلطة
Governor	الوالي الحاكم
Grace	النعمة الاحسان العون
Grace of god	العناية الالهية
Gracious the	اللطيف
Gradation	الدرجة - المرتبة
Graith	البين - الواضح - الثروة
Grand	الجليل - العظيم
Grandeur	العظمة - الجلال
Grant	يمنح
Grasp	البطشة
Gratuity	الهبة - العطية - جزاء الاحسان
Grave	القبر
Grave sins	الذنوب الكبار
Graveyard	المقبرة
Great	الكبير - المقتدر - العظيم
Greatness	عظمة
Great sin	الكبيرة
Greed	الحرص
Greek fire	النار الاغريقية
Greeks	الروم
Greeting	التحية - السلام

Greetings the	التحيات
Grievance	الضيم - الظلم - الضنك
Grieving	الفجيعة
Grim	العنيف - العاتي
Grossness	الغلظة - الفظاظة
Grotto	المغارة
Grouch	المتذمر
Grounding	التأسيس - الترسيخ
Grove	الايكة
Grudge	الحقد - الضغينة
Grumble	يتأفف
Guard	يصون - يحمي
Guarded	الحمى
Guardian the	الحافظ
Guardianship	الحضانة - الوصاية
Guerdon	الاجر - الثواب - الجزاء
Guidance the	الهداية - الهدى
Guide	الدليل - الهادى
Guidance	الهداية
Guile	الخداع- المكر
Guilelessness	الصدق - الامانة
Guilt	ذنب
Guiltless	البرىء - الطاهر
Guilty	المذنب - المجرم - الجانى
Guiltiness	الاجرام - الاثم
Gushness	التدفق - الفيض

H

Habit العادة الطبع

Hadith tradition **الحديث**

A saying or tradition of the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. Plural: Ahadeeth.

Hadith-Qudsi **حديث قدسي**

A saying of Allah Ta'ala narrated by the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, that is not part of the Holy Qur'an.

Hadj الحج

Hadji الحاج

Hafiz حافظ القرآن

Hafsa , May Allah be pleased with her **حفصة رضي الله عنها**

Daughter of Umar ibn al-Khattab, may Allah be pleased with him, and wife of Muhammad, may the blessings and peace of Allah be on him and his family and his companions.

Hagar هاجر

Hajar Al-aswad (Al) 'Black Stone' **الحجر الأسود**

The 'Black Stone', a stone which some say fell from heaven, set into one corner of the Ka'aba in Makka by the Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham), peace be upon him, which the pilgrims, in imitation of the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, kiss, so unifying all the Muslims throughout the ages in one place.

Hajj (Al) The Pilgrimage **الحــج**

"The Pilgrimage", which commences on the 8th of Dhu'l-Hijjah. There are three types of Hajj:

1. Hajjat-Tamata'a (interrupted). Umra followed by Hajj, but taking off the Ihram in between these two stages.
2. Hajj al-Qiran (combined). Umra then Hajj without taking off the Ihram.
3. Hajj al-Ifrad (single). Hajj without Umra. A pilgrimage to Makkah in the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar is also known as Hajj al-Ifrad. The performance of Hajj consists of ten steps:
    1. Put on the Ihram at the appointed station, then recite the Talbiyah. Recitation is done aloud by men and quietly by women. Depending on what type of Hajj you are doing, perform the necessary rites at the Ka'aba on arrival in Makkah. SeeTalbiya.
    2. Go to Mina (on the 8th of the month). Pray the Duhr, 'Asr, Maghreb, Isha and Fajr prayers at their proper times, but shortening the four Rak'at to two, as if doing travelling prayers.
    3. When the sun rises (on the 9th of the month), go to 'Arafat and combine the Duhr and 'Asr Salat.
    4. After the sun sets, go to al-Muzdallifa, reciting the Talbiyah. Combine the Maghreb and the 'Isha Salat. After the Fajr prayer, raise your hands and do Du'a. (After midnight, women and the weak may proceed to Mina if they wish.)

5. In Muzdallifa (or Mina), pick up small stones (either 49 or 70) to throw at the Jamra (stone pillars) of 'Aqaba.
6. Go to Mina (on the 10th of the month);
    - Throw seven stones, one stone at a time, at the largest of the three Jamras (the stone pillars that represent Shaitan).
    - Sacrifice your animal. You must eat some of its meat, but give the bulk of it to the poor and hungry. (Do this step only if it is required of you. It is not required for Hajj al-Ifrad. If you are doing either of the other two types of Hajj, but cannot afford an animal, then fast three days after you first put on Ihram and seven days after you have returned home.)
    - Shave your head. Women only need to cut off a lock of hair. The rules of Ihram are now lifted, except for sexual intercourse with one's spouse.
7. Go to Makkah and do Tawaf al-Ifada. Go to the hills of Safa and Marwa

and do Sa'i. Now the rules of Ihram are completely lifted.

8. Return to Mina and stay there for the remainder of the 10th and on the 11th, 12th and the 13th. (You may, if you wish, leave Mina after Asr on the 12th or after Asr on the 13th. You must leave Mina before the sun sets.)
9. Each day, stone each of the three Jamras (the stone pillars) with seven pebbles.
10. If you wish to return home, you must do the Tawaf al-Wida'. No-one is excused, except for menstruating women or women in the period of discharge after childbirth. See Tawaf al-Wida. See Surah 22 of the Holy Qur'an. Performing the Hajj if you are able is one of the Arkan of Isla

Hajj-al-wida' The last farewell Hajj **حجة الوداع**

The last farewell Hajj of Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, before his death. During that Hajj, Muhammad gave an immortal Khutba called "Khutbatul Wida". This sermon is still remembered word for word, for it confirmed that the Deen of Islam had been completed, transmitted and established by the Messenger of Allah, may the blessings and peace of Allah be on him and his family and his companions and all who follow him in what they are able, with sincerity, until the Last Day.

Hakeem الحكيم - الطبيب
Hakim الحاكم

Halqah **حلقـــــة**

A group of students involved in the study of Islam.

Hanbali **حنبلى**

One of the main schools of thought in Islam, founded by Ahmad Ibn Hanbal (d. 855 A.C.), a famous scholar of fiqh.

Hanging الشنق

Hanifi **حنيفي**

One of the main schools of thought in Islam, founded by Abu Hanifah (d. 767 a.c.), a famous scholar of fiqh.

Haman **هامان**

Minister of Fir'aun (Pharaoh) who tried to have all the newborn babies killed at the time when the Prophet Musa (Moses), peace be on him, was born.

Hannah, May Allah be pleased with her **حنا**

Grandmother of the Prophet Isa (Jesus, Son of Mary), peace be on them, and wife of 'Imran, may Allah be pleased with him. Since the Prophet isa had maternal grandparents, how can the Christians claim him to be Allah? Since Allah is the Creator of all that there is, and was not created, do the Christians claim that Allah has a family tree? (Since they acknowledge the immaculate conception and the virgin birth, why do they trace the lineage of Jesus through Joseph the carpenter? See Matthew 1:6-16, Luke 3:23-31,) Glory be to Allah, the Most High. Cursed are those who ascribe partners to Him. The punishment of Hellfire awaits those who do not desist from this blasphemy.

Happening الصيرورة الوقوع

Haram **الحرام**

1. Any act or deed which is prohibited by Allah and will incur His wrath and punishment. See Ahkam.
2. Sanctuary or boundary of any Masjid (mosque), but usually used with regard to the sanctuaries of the Masjid al-Ha ram in Makkah and Masjid al-Rasool, may Allah give him light and peace in his grave, in Madinah. This is why they are referred to as "Al-Haramain al-Shariffain", the two Holy Sanctuaries.

Haramain al sharifain (AL) **الحرمين الشريفين**

"The two Holy Sanctuaries". The sanctuary of the Ka'ba at Makkah and the sanctuary of al-Masjid al-Rasool, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, in Madinah.

Harbinger البشير النذير

Haroon, peace be upon him **هارون عليه السلام**

Aaron. A prophet of Islam. He was the brother of the Prophet Musa (Moses), peace be on them. See Holy Qur' an, Ta Ha (20);29-36, 90-94.

Harsh الفظ الغليظ
Haruspex العراف

Harut and marut **هاروت ماروت**

Two angels who, by the permission of Allah Ta'ala, taught magic to the people of Babylon. See Holy Qur' an, Al-Baqara (2):102.

Hasad Jealousy **الحسد**

Jealousy. Hasad is forbidden in Islam, except for two specific reasons:

1. Being jealous of a person for memorizing the Holy Qur'an by heart.
2. Being jealous of a wealthy person for expending his wealth in the path of Allah Ta'ala.

Hashr (Al) The Exile **الحشـــر**

1. "The Exile". Surah 59 of the Holy Qur'an.
2. Another name for the Day of Judgement, Yaumal-Hashr, "Day of the Gathering".

Hateful الكريه - المبغوض - المكروه
Hate الكره

Hawazin **هــوازن**

A Quraishi tribe. An Arabian tribe that always gave trouble to the new-born Islamic nation before their conversion to Islam.

Hazard المجازفة - المخاطرة

Headship	الرياسة - الزعامة
Headstrong	العنيد
Hradstrongness	العناد
Hearer	السميع
Hearsay	الرواية
Heartburning	الحسد الضغينة
Heatben	الوثنى الكافر
Heathenishness	الوثنية
Heathenism	عبادة الاوثان

Heaven ***Samaa*** **السماء**

Heaven. In the sense of 'sky'. "Sab'a Samawat" - Seven Heavens. Plural: Samawat.

Heaven	دار البقاء
Heavely	السماوى
heavenly decrees	الأوامر السماوية
Hebrew	العبرى
Hector	السفاح - الجبار
Hegemony	الزعامة - السلطان
Hegira	الهجرة
Heir	يرث الوارث
Heir apparent	ولي العهد
Heirdom	الوراثة - الإرث
Hell	جهنم
Helotry	العبيد - الأرقاء
Help	النصر
Helpers	الأنصار

Helpful	النافع
Heracles	هرقل
Herald	البشير - النذير
Herdsaman	الراعي

(The) Hereafter ***Akhira*** **الآخرة**

(After-Life, Hereafter, Next World). the term embraces the following ideas.

That the present order of existence will some day come to an end

That when that happens,God will bring another order into being in which He will resurrect all human beings, gather them together and examine their conduct, and reward them with justice and mercy.

That those who are reckoned good will be sent to Paradise whereas the evil-doers will be consigned to Hell.

That the real measure of success or failure of a person is not the extent of his prosperity in the present life, but his success in the Next.

Heresiarchy	الهرطقة - الضلال
Heritage	التركة - الرث
Hermit	الناسك - الزاهد
Hermitage	الصومعة
Hero	البطل الشجاع
Heterodoxy	الهرطقة - الضلال
Highbred	النبيل - الشريف

Hijab ***veil*** **حجاب**

Any kind of veil - it could be a curtain, a facial veil, etc. The facial Hijab is divided into two types:

1. Niqab = full facial covering.
2. Khimar = partial facial covering, i.e. it covers the face, but leaves the eyes exposed. It is said that the Universe is what veils the Creator from the creation. If you find the veil awe-inspiring, how much more awe-ins piring is the One behind the veil!

Hijaz **الحجاز**

The region along the western seaboard of Arabia, in which Makka, Medina, Jeddah and Ta'if are situated.

Hijr (Al) **الحجر**

"Al-Hijr". Name of a rocky place and its people. Surah 15 of the Holy Qur'an.

Hijra ***Migration*** **الهجرة**

Migration in the path of Allah.

Hijri **هجرى**

Name of the Islamic lunar calendar. It took its name from the early Muslims who migrated from Makkah to Madinah, and commences from the date of the Prophet Muhammad's Hijra, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, which he made with Abu Bakr as-Siddiq, may Allah be pleased with him, in 622AC. The months of the Islamic calendar are:

1 - Muharram	2 - Safar
3 - Rabi'i al-Awal.	4 - Rabi'i al-Akhira.
5 - Jumada al-Awal.	6 - Jumada al-Akhira.
7 - Rajab	8 - Sha'ban.
9 - Ramadan	10 - Shawal
11- Dhul Qi'da.	12 - Dhul Hijjah

The Hijri Calendar **التقويم الهجري**

637 The Hijri Calendar : 637 The reign of Caliph `Umar bin Al-Khattab witnesses the beginning of dating the Muslim era from the first day of the lunar year in which the Hijrah took place (16 A.H.)

Hira **حراء**

A famous cave in the Jabal an-Nur in Makkah where Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, first received the Divine Message through the Holy Spirit, the Angel Jibreel (Gabriel), peace be on him.

Hizb ***Party*** **حـــزب**

Party. Allah Ta'ala divides all the parties into two groups: "Hizb Allah" (the Party of Allah) and "Hizbal-Shaitan" (the Party of Satan). It is irrelevant to Allah how one labels one's party, whether it be "Democratic Party", "Labour Party","Communist Party" or whatever. All that matters is whether or not it follows the path of Allah Ta'ala.

Hisba **الحسبه**

. Office of accounting or public inspection. See muhtasib.

Historian	المؤرخ
History	التأريخ
Hitch	العقبة العائق
Hoard	الزخيرة - المؤونة
Hold	القبض - الامساك
Holies	الحرم المقدس
Holocaust	المحرقة
Holy	المقدس الطاهر
Holy city	المدينة المقدسة

Homage	الولاء
Homilist	الواعظ
Homily	العظة - الموعظة
Honest	الامين - الصادق
Honesty	الصدق - الامانة
Honor	الشرف
Honourableness	الاستقامة

***Hooriyah A female virgin* حوريـــــة**

A female virgin created by Allah Ta'ala, but not a descendant of Adam, peace be on him. She is created in Jannah (Paradise)and is the perfect companion of man in the Akhira (Hereafter). Her beauty is insurpassable and unimaginable. She has intensely black irises and the whites of her eyes are pure white. Also spelled as Houriah. Plural: Hooriyat.

Horror	الرعب
Horse	الفرس
Horsemanship	الفروسية
Hospitality	الضيافة الاكرام للضيف
Hostel	الخان
Hostile	معادى

***Houd, peace be upon him* هود عليه السلام**

A prophet sent to the Tribe of 'Ad. See Mursaleen. See 'Ad. Surah 11 of the Holy Qur' an.

***Hubal* هبـــل**

Hubal : An idol worshipped in Mecca in the Pre-Islamic period

Hudaibiya (Al) **الحديبية**

A famous plain ten miles from Makkah on the way to Jeddah. Site of the peace pact between the Muslims and the pagan Quraish in the year 6AH. This treaty paved the way for the spread of Islam. Surat al-Fath (Surah 48 of the Holy Qur'an) cmmemorates this victorious event. Allah Ta'ala called it "Fathan Mubeena" (a Manifest Victory). See Holy Qur'an, AI-Fath (48):1-4.

Huge الضخم - الهائل

Hujjaj ***Pilgrims*** **حجـــاج**

Pilgrims. Persons who have been on pilgrimage to Makkah during the Hajj season in the month of Dhul Hijjah. Singular: Haj = a male pilgrim, Hajah = a female pilgrim.

Hujurat (Al) ***The Apartments*** **الحجـــرات**

"The Apartments". Surah 49 of the Holy Qur'an.

Human الانسان - الانسانية
Humanism الانسانية

Humaza (Al) ***The Scandalmonger*** **الهمزه النّمّام**

"The Scandalmonger". Surah 104 of the Holy Qur'n.

Humility تواضع

Hunain **حنين**

Valley on the road from Makkah to Taif. Site of a famous battle that took place immediately after the conquest of Makkah in 8AH, between the Muslim army consisting of about 10,000-2,000 men and the combined forces of the Hawazin and Thaqeef which amounted to 4,000 men. After a surprise attack and a near defeat, the Muslims managed to completely crush the enemy. See Holy Qur' an, At-Taubah (9):24-25.

Hungriness المسغبة الجوع
Hurt الاذى

Hutama **الحطمة**

The seventh and deepest level of the Nar (Hellfire). This is where the religious hypocrites will spend eternity. The worst of Allah's creation are the Munafiqeen (hypocrites), whether they be mankind or Jinn, because they 'accept' Allah and His Messenger with their tongues, but deny this 'acceptance' by their actions. See Jahanam.

Hypocrites المنافقون

I

Iblis **ابليس**

The Jinn who disobeyed Allah Ta'ala and was expelled from His mercy. It was Iblis who tempted Adam and his wife Hawwa (Eve), peace be on them, to approach the forbidden tree. He is also known as Shaitan (Satan). See Shaitan . See Holy Qur' an, Al-Baqara (2):30-39.

Ibrahim, peace be upon him **ابراهيم عليه السلام**

"Abraham". He was a messenger, as well as one of the greatest prophets of Islam. He was the father of two other great prophets, Ismail and Ishaq (Ishmael and Isaac respectively). All the prophets who came after him were descended from him, peace be on them. See Mursaleen . See Holy Qur' an, Al-Baqara (2):130, 135. Surah 19 of the Holy Qur'an.

Iconoclasm تحطيم الاصنام تحطيم الايقونات - اللا ايقونية تحطيم
Idealism المثالية
Idol الصنم الوثن

Idols **أنصاب**

Idols. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2):219

Idol-worship عبادة الاصنام

Idolatry

Idolatry was widespread in the Arabian Peninsula, including Mecca, in the Pre-Islamic era.

Idris, peace be upon him **ادريس**

Enoch. A prophet of Islam and a man of truth and wisdom. See Holy Qur'an, Maryam (19):56-57, Al-Anbiya (21):85. See Mursaleen

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Ifrad (Hajj al) ***Single Hajj*** **افـــراد**

"Single Hajj". Performing Hajj without doing Umra. See Hajj الحجّ

Ignoramus الجهالة
Ignorantly جهالة جهلاً

Ihram احـــــرام

1. The state in which one is prohibited from doing certain things which are lawful at other times. Umra and Hajj are performed in such a state.
2. When one assumes such a state one must state mentally and orally that he or she is assuming such a state for the purpose of Umra or Hajj. Then one must recite the Talbiya. See Talbiya
3. Dress:
   - Men. It consists of two pieces of unstitched cloth:
     (i) Rida - worn around the upper part of the body.
     (ii)Izar - worn below the waist.
   - Women. Any full length dress which covers the entire body except for the hands and face, and is inconspicuous, i.e. it does not attract attention in any way whatsoever (tight, colourful, etc.).
4. Behaviour: Both men and women are not permitted to trim their hair or nails, wear perfume, harm or kill any living thing, including insects, or damage any plant or tree. They should avoid argument and loss of temper. Sexual intercourse between spouses is also not permitted.

Ihsan احسان

Highest level of obedience in worship, i.e. to be aware of and sincere to Allah Ta'ala and to be eager to do all good deeds. It is to worship Allah as if you see Him, knowing that, although you do not see Him, Allah sees you.

Ijmaa`: Consensus of opinion **إجمـــاع**

Consensus of opinion. Usually defined as the unanimous agreement of the mujtahidoon of any period following the demise of the Prophet Muhammad on any matter. As such, it is described as collective ijtihaad.

***Ijtihaad*:** **اجتهــــــاد**

Literally, striving and self-exertion; independent reasoning; analytical thought. Ijtihaad may involve the interpretation of the source materials, inference of rules from them, or giving a legal verdict or decision on any issue on which there is no specific guidance in the Qur'an and the Sunnah.

Ikhlas The Complete Faith **اخــلاص**

1. "The Complete Faith". Surah 112 of the Holy Qur' an.
2. Sincerity of the heart in worship and purity of intention. For any worship to be accepted by Allah it must be entirely for His sake, and not for other-than-Him.

Illegal اللا شرعي
Illicit الحرام - المحظور

Ilyas, peace be upon him **الياس عليه السلام**

Elijah. A prophet of Islam. See Holy Qur'an, Al-An'am (6):85, As-Saffat (37):123-132. See Mursaleen .

Imam الامام

Imaret	العمارة
Imitation	التقليد - المحاكاة
Immaculately	الطهارة - العفة - البراءة
Immanity	البربرية
Immarescible	الباقي الثابت
Immigration	الهجرة
Immolation	تقديم الضحية
Immolator	المضحي
Immoral	الفاسد الفاجر
Immortal	الخالد الباقي
Impartial	المنصف العادل
Impartialness	الانصاف العدل
Impeccable	المعصوم المنزه
Impeccably	العصمة
Impendence	التهديد الوعيد
Impenitence	العصيان العتو
Imperator	الامبراطور العاهل
Imperiousness	الاستبدادية التجبرية
Imperturabability	الوقار الاحتشام
Impiety	الالحاد ا لزندقة
Impignoration	التعهد العهد
Impious	الملحد الزنديق
Imploration	التضرع الابتهال
Imposture	الافك الضلال
Imprecation	اللعنة

Improving التحسين التهذيب

Improvement التحسين التهذيب

Impure الدنث

Imsaak **امساك**

Start of the fasting time. Imsaak begins when the first light of dawn becomes visible, at Fajr when the Adhan is called.

Infallibility العصمة من الزلل

Inalterable الثابت

Inattention الغفاة السهو

Inattentive الغافل

Incest زنا المحارم

Inchastity الفسق الزنا

Independence الاستقلال

Independent المستقل

Indepravate النقي الطاهر

Indevote المنافق

Indevotion النفاق

Indidiation الخطيئة - الاثم

Indigence الفقر - الفاقة

Indigent المعدم - الفقير

Indirection الانحراف

Indisciplinable المتمرد

Indocile المتمرد - العاصي

Indocility التمرد - العصيان

Inerrant المعصوم

Inevitable day الحاقة

Infendation الاقطاع - العطاء- البذل - الذكاة

Inference استنباط

Inference. Deducing a somewhat hidden meaning from a given text. The process of extracting laws.

Inferior تابع

Infidel الملحد - الكافر

Infidelity الكفر - الالحاد - الزندقة

Infidels الكافرون

Influential المؤثر - المتسلط

Information النبأ

Ingenuousness الصدق - الشهامة

Ingratitude العقوق

Inguilty البرىء

Inherently الفطرة - السليقة

Inheritance الوراثة - الموهبة

Inhibition الكف - التحريم

Innitency السند - الاسناد

Innocence البراءة - السماحة

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innovation بدعـــه

The term bid'ah linguistically means 'innovation'. It is any saying or action which has been falsely attributed to the Messenger Muhammad (saw) and his Companions (ra). Bid'ah is one of the negations of Islam, and those who knowingly innovate any matter in the Deen will be prevented from having intercession from the Messenger of Allah (saw). Those who regularly commit bid'ah are known as Ahl ul-Bid'ah (the people

of bid'ah), and this term can be applied to many deviant sects nowadays, such as the Sufis.

Input الإعانة الإغاثة

Insha ***Allah*** ***If Allah wills*** انشاء الله

"If Allah wills". It is forbidden to say "I will do such and such tomorrow," without saying afterwards, "Insha Allah".

Inshiqaq (Al) ***Rending Asunder*** الانشقاق

"Rending Asunder". Surah 84 of the Holy Qur'an.

Inshirah (Al) ***The Expanding*** الانشراح

"The Expanding". Surah 94 of the Holy Qur'an.

Insight الاستبصار - الفراسة

Inspiration الوحي - الالهام

Instinct الغريزة

Institution التأسيس - الانشاء

Insubmission لعصيان - المروق

Insurgence العصيان - التمرد

Insurrections ثورات

Intent النية - القصد

Intention Niyyah نيه

Interdict التحريم

Internecion التهالك - الاقتتال

Interpretation Taweel التفسير - الايضاح - التأويل

Interpretation. Especially interpretation of the Holy Qur'an

Intreat يتضرع - يتوسل
Intrepidity البطش - البسالة
Invasion غزو
Inveiglement التضليل
Investigation البحث - التمحيص - الاستجواب
Invisible المستور - المحجوب
Invisible world عالم الغيب
Invocation الابتهال - التضرع

Iqama **الاقامه**
The call which announces to the congregation that the obligatory prayer is just about to begin. The statements are the same as the Adhan, but in a shortened form, such that if a statement is repeated four times during the Adhan, then it is repeated twice during the Iqama.

Iqamat as-salat **اقامة الصلاه**
Performing the Salat in a perfect manner. This is understood by most Muslims as having only one meaning, but it has two:

1. Performing the prayer in exactly the same manner as the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, used to pray. see Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 737, boook 12, Vol.1.
2. Establishing the prayer Every person in a Muslim society who is seven years old or more must pray - women in their houses and men in the Masajid (mosques). Every head, be he head of the family or chief of the town, will be held responsible for the missed Fard prayers of those under him, as well as his own.

Iram **ارم**

Capital city of the ancient people of 'Ad in the Yemen. It was famous for its lofty pillars. Some scholars say Iram was a hero of the people of 'Ad who built a lofty statue of him. See Holy Qur'an, AL-Fajr (89):6-8.

Irresistance التسليم - الاذعان - الرضوخ

Isa, peace be upon him **عيسى عليه السلام**

One of the greatest prophets and messengers of Islam. He is also known as Isa ibn Mariam (Jesus, Son of Mary) and Isa al-Maseeh (Jesus the Messiah, Jesus Christ). The Jews and the Christians have both blasphemed against the Prophet Isa, peace be on him. The Jews reject him completely, whilst the Christians have elevated him to the level of Allah and/or Son of Allah. The concept of such divinity is rejected in the Bible by the Prophet Isa himself(in pans of the Bible which have not yet been altered)

1. According to 1 Timothy 2:5, "There is One God, and one mediator between God and men, the 'MAN' Christ Jesus." Notice the words" man" and "mediator". Are the Christians trying to say that Allah is the mediator and that the Bible is wrong? Do they not realize that Allah is so supreme in glory that He does not mediate? Ask the Christians how else they can explain this verse. Warn them that Allah's wrath will be on those who know-ingly hide or avoid the Divine Truth.
2. According to Matthew 24:36, Jesus, peace be on him, has no knowledge of the time of the Hour. Are the Christian strying to say that Allah lacks knowledge?
3. According to Matthew 14:23, Jesus, peace be on him, went into the hills to pray. Are the Christians trying to say that Allah needs to pray, and if so, then to whom?
4. "But in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines commandments of men." Matthew 15:9. Isa himself confirmed the prophecy of Isaiah that

the people would worship him in vain and believe in doctrines made by men. The truth is that Jesus, peace be on him, spoke the truth, but it is the Christians who, in his name, have invented lies against him. Allah is One. He did not beget nor was He begotten. See Mursaleen .

Isha **العشـــــــــاء**

Night. The fifth and last Fard Salat (Prayer). Its time starts about one and a half hours after sunset, when the redness has disappeared from the night sky and the stars have appeared, and ends a litle before dawn.

Ishaq, peace be upon him **اسحق عليه السلام**

Isaac. A prophet of Islam. He was the second son of the Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham), peace be on him. He was thirteen years younger than his brother, the Prophet Ismael (Ishmael), peace be on him. Mary, mother of Jesus, peace be on them, was descended from Ishaq. See Holy Qur' an, Al-An'am (6):84, As-Saffat (37):112-113. See Mursaleen .

Islam **الاســـــــــلام**

- Literally means "submission to the will of Allah". It is for this reason that Allah Himself names His life transaction "al-Islam" and describes all the followers of this way of life, in every age, as "Muslims".
- The life transaction of Allah has five pillars, all of which must be strictly adhered to in word, deed and sincere belief. The five pillars of Islam are as follows:
  1. Shahadatain. Bearing witness. All Muslims must believe in and utter the Shahadatain.
     - First Shahada : Ash-hadu an la illaha illa l'lah. (I bear witness that there is no deity worthy

of worship except Allah.)
  - Second Shahada: Ash-hadu anna Muhammadar Rasoolullah. (I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.)
2. Salat. Prayers. To do all the five compulsory daily prayers regularly in the exact manner as was practised by the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace.
3. Seeaam. Fasting. Also spelled as Saum. To fast in the month of Ramadan.
4. Zakat. Wealth tax. To pay 2.5% of one's yearly savings above a certain amount to the poor and needy Muslims. The Zakat is compulsory on all Muslims who have saved (at least) the equivalent of 85g of 24 carat gold at the time when the annual Zakat payment is due. Zakat is also due on other things such as silver, animals, crops, etc. For a full explanation on Zakat refer to the relevant books written on the subject.
5. Hajj. Pilgrimage. To perform the pilgrimage to the Holy City of Makkah at least once in one's lifetime (if one is able to afford it). See Holy Qur' an,Al-Maida (5):3.

Islamic religious law الشريعة الاسلامية

Ismael, peace be upon him **اسماعيل عليه السلام**

Ishmael. A prophet of Islam. The first son of the Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham), peace be on him, thirteen years older than

his brother, the Prophet Ishaq (Isaac), peace be on him. It was through the lineage of Ismael that the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, was born. He helped his father Ibrahim to raise the foundations of the Holy Ka'ba, the holiest Masjid (mosque) in Islam. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2):125-129, Maryam (19):54-55. See Mursaleen .

Isnaad **الإسناد**

Chain of narrators of a hadeeth.

Isra (Al) **الاســــــــراء**

"The Night Journey". Another name for Bani Israel. Surah 17 of the Holy Qur'an.

Isolate منعزل

Isolation عزلة

Izar الازار

A cloth worn (by men) below the waist.

J

Jab الوخزة الطعنة

Jabriyah **الجبريه**

Jabriyah : A sect which denies man's freedom of choice and believes that all his actions are predetermined

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Jack يحيً عليه السلام
Jacob يعقوب عليه السلام

Jahanam **جهنم**

Most commonly understood to mean Hell. In fact, it is one of the levels of Hell. There are seven levels of Hellfire:

1. Jaheem - the shallowest level of Hell. It is reserved for those who believed in Allah and His Messenger, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, but who ignored His commands.
2. Jahanam - a deeper level where the idol-worshippers are to be sent on the Day of Judgement.
3. Sa'ir - is reserved for the worshippers of fire.
4. Saqar - this is where those who did not believe in Allah will be sent on the Day of Judgement.
5. Ladha - will be the home of the Jews.
6. Hawiyah - will be the abode of the Christians.
7. Hutama - the deepest level of Hellfire. This is where the religious hypocrites will spend eternity. The worst of Allah's creation are the Munafiqeen (Hypocrites), whether they be mankind or Jinn, for they outwardly appear to accept, but inwardly reject, Allah and His Messenger.

Jaheem **الجحيم**

The shallowest level of the Nar. It is reserved for those who believed in Allah and His Messenger Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, but who ignored His commands. See Jahanam.

Jahliyah ***Ignorance*** ***The Pre-Islamic Era*** **الجاهلية**

Ignorance. This involves relying on what is other than the truth. This is why the age prior to the advent of Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, is called Jahiliyah. Many people believed, for example, in Allah, but tried to attain His pleasure through worshipping another medium such as a stone, fire, man, wood, animal, etc., rather than following His guidance which had been revealed to the earlier messengers. The age of Jahiliyah 'ended' when the Final Revelation, the Holy Qur'an, was revealed to mankind and the Jinn. However, it still exists wherever this Last Message from God has not reached. Any deviation from the True Path is no longer considered as Jahiliyah, but as Kufr, for the truth has been distinguished from falsehood.

Jamra **جمرة**

White hot coal. The term used to describe the three pillars built of stone at Mina. Plural: Jimar.

Jamrat al 'aqaba **جمرة العقبه**

One of the three stone pillars at Mina. One of the rites of Hajj is to throw pebbles at these stone pillars, which represent Shaitan (Satan). Plural: Jimar.

Jannah   Paradise   جنه

Also spelled as Janna. Paradise. A created abode in the Hereafter for those who believe in the Unity of Allah and in all His Prophets and Messengers, and who follow their way of life. See Mursaleen. Jannah has eight gates around it and each of these eight gates has eleven doors. The names of the eight gates are:

1. Bab al-Iman.
2. Bab al-Jihad.
3. Bab al-Kadhemean al-Gaidh.
4. Bab ar-Raiyan.
5. Bab ar-Radiyeen.
6. Bab as-Sadaqa.
7. Bab at-Taubah.
8. Bab as-Salat.

Jannah has not been guaranteed to any human being or Jinn (with the exception of the messengers of Allah) before their deaths, other than the following ten men:

1. Abu Bakr as-Siddiq.
2. Umar ibn al-Khattab.
3. Uthman ibn 'Affan.
4. Ali ibn Abi Talib.
5. Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqas.
6. Abu Ubaida 'Amer ibn al-Jarrah.
7. Al-Zubair ibn al-'Awam.
8. Talha ibn Ubaidu'llah.
9. Abdar-Rahman ibn 'Auf.
10. Sa'is ibn Zaid.

May Allah be pleased with all of them.

Jathiyah (Al)   The Crouching   الجاثيه

"The Crouching". Surah 45 of the Holy Qur' an.

Jehad   الجهاد

The Jews of Medina يهود المدينة

The Jews of Medina : Upon arriving at Medina, the Messenger of Allah made a covenant with the Jews. They were conferred liberty to practice their religion and their title to their wealth.

Jibreel, peace be upon him جبريل عليه السلام

The Angel Gabriel. Also called Rooh al-Qudus, "The Holy Spirit". His duty was to reveal the Word of Allah Ta'ala to His Anbiaa (Prophets). He is now sent to help the very religious against the temptations of Shaitan (Satan) at the time of death. His epithet is Roohul Amin (The Spirit of Truth) (Ash-Shu'ara (26):193). The Al-Amin is Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2):97-98, At-Takwir (81):19-21. See Mursaleen

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Jinn (Al) الجن

"The Jinn". A race of created beings that are made out of smokeless fire. They are like the Ins (human race) in many ways:

1. They are born, have children and die. They also have friends and family.
2. There are Muslims and Kuffar amongst them.
3. They eat food, but their food consists mainly of bones and stool.

   They differ from us in many ways too:

1. Their lifespan is much longer than ours.
2. They can see us and sometimes are able to dwell within us.
3. They need no form of transport.
4. They need no housing. The Muslims amongst them like to live in the Masajid and pray, but the unbelievers tend to live in the bathrooms of non-religious Ins (human beings). The best way to make sure that they do not intermix with us (i.e. enter our bodies or houses or eat food with us) is

to remember Allah constantly and to read the Holy Qur'an as much as possible. Surah 72 of the Holy Qur'an.

Jizya tax **الجزيــــــــــه**

A tax imposed on non-Muslims who are under Muslim rule.

Job ايوب عليه السلام

Joseph يوسف عليه السلام

Judaism اليهودية

Judge القاضـي

Judgeship القضـاء

Judgment القضـاء الحكم

Judiye **الجودي**

Place where the Ark of the Prophet Nooh (Noah), peace be on him, came to rest. Jabal (Mount) Judiye is in the Turkish district of Bothan, which is situated near the frontiers of Turkey, Syria and Iraq. See Holy Qur'an, Houd (]J):44.

Junub **جنب**

Junub - a person having Janaba - means to be in a state of ceremonial impurity or defilement. A male becomes junub on having sexual intercourse or simply on the emission of semen in sleep or otherwise. A female also becomes junub as a result of sexual intercourse as well as when she is menstruating or having postnatal bleeding. These are the general causes of janaba, which is also referred to in the books of jurisprudence as hadath akbar. A full bath is required for a junub to receive purification or tahara, without which a man or woman is not allowed to touch or read the Qur'an, enter the mosque or offer the prayers. In the absence of water, however, one is allowed to resort to tayammum. Tayammum substitutes for both a full bath (ghusl) and ablution (wudu).

Jurist الفقيه - المشرع

Justice العدل - القسط

K

Ka'aba **الكعبه**

The cube-shaped stone building whose foundations were built by the angels and completed by Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) and his son, the Prophet Ismael, peace be on them, in Makkah. It was rebuilt with the help of the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. It is the focal point towards which all Muslims face when praying.

Kabin زواج المتعة
Kadi القاضي

Kafir ***Unbeliever*** **كافـــــــر**

Unbeliever. Someone who covers up the truth and rejects Allah and His messengers, may Allah bless them and grant them peace. There are many different ways in which a person becomes a disbeliever in Allah. For full explanation see Kufr. Plural: Kuffar.
Unbeliever. Someone who covers up the truth and rejects Allah and His messengers, may Allah bless them and grant them peace. There are many different ways in which a person becomes a disbeliever in Allah. For full explanation see Kufr. Plural: Kuffar.

Kafila القافلة
Kaid القائد
Kain قابيل
Kaiser القيصر العاهل
Kauser الكوثر

Kawthar (Al) ***The fount of Kawthar*** **الكوثر**

1. "The fount of Kawthar". A sacred fount in Jannah (paradise). It is the source of all the four rivers of Paradise, and feeds the Hawd of the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. Surah 108 of the Holy Qur'an.
2. The Hawd which is filled by Al-Kawthar is at the end of the Siratul Mustaqeem. It is a gift from Allah to the Holy Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. It is to quench the thirst of the true believers.

Keblat القبلة
Ken المعرفة - الادراك

Khadija may Allah be pleased with her **خديجه رضي الله عنها**

First wife of the Holy Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, and one of the four greatest females created, the other three being;

1. Mariam (Mary), Mother of the Prophet isa (Jesus), peace be on them.
2. Asiya, the wife of Fir'aun (Pharaoh).
3. Fatima, daughter of Muhammad, may Allah bless them and grant them peace.

Khaibar **خيبر**

A famous town north of Madinah. It was the place where a great battle took place between the Muslims and the Jews in 1OAH. The Muslim victory at Khaibar destroyed Jewish influence in the Arabian peninsular for many centuries, until the introduction of the modern Jewish banking system throughout the world. See Holy Qur' an, Al-A hzab (33):27.

Khaleel **خليل**

Highest form of friendshp. The love that is mixed with one's own soul. The Prophet Muhammad and the Prophet Ibrahim, may Allah bless them and grant them peace, were 'Khaleelu'llah', the intimate friends of Allah. They loved people for Allah, but their greatest love was only Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala Himself.

Khalideen خـالدين

To abide for ever. The good will abide in the Jannab (Paradise) and the evil will abide in the Nar (Hellfire) forever. "Khalideena feeha abada". (They will abide in there for ever.) The word "Aba da" also means "for ever". Allah Ta'ala uses "Abada" to emphasize "for ever", reminding us that eternity is endless.

Khalifa خليفة

Derives from the word Khalafa,
Yakhlufu = come after.
Khulafa = the ones who succeed others, in the sense of standing in as a representative for someone else.
Thus Khalifa = viceregent, the representative of Allah. Khalifa has two main meanings:

1. General: It refers to mankind, particularly the believers. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2):30. Every Muslim is a Khalifa and should carry the banner of Islam high and strive to establish the Deen of Islam until Allah's Word is uppermost on the earth.)
2. Specific: A Muslim ruler. There were four Al-Khulafaa ar-Rashideen, "the rightly-guided Khulafaa":
   - AbuBakras-Siddiq- 11-13AH.
   - Umar ibn al-Khattab - 13-23AH.
   - Uthman ibn 'Affan - 24-36AH.

- Ah ibn Abi Talib- 36-4OAH.

May Allah be pleased with them. Plural: Khulafaa.

Khandaq (Al) ***The Ditch*** **الخندق**

"The Ditch". A famous battle between the early Muslims and the pagans in which the Muslims built a Khandaq (trench) on the unprotected side of the city of Al-Madinah al-Munawarah to prevent the advance of the Makkan unbelievers in 5AH. The enemy were halted by this unexpected tactic, and then driven away by awful weather, mutual distrust and low morale, without any major engagement having taken place. It was also called Ghazwatul-Ahzab (Battle of the Clans), because the Makkan idol-worshippers were assisted by the Jewish Tribes ofBanu Nadhir, Banu Chatfan and Banu Asad. See Holy Qur'an, An-Nur (24):55, Al-Ahzab (33):9-20.

Kharaj **الخـــراج**

Tax imposed on the revenue from land taken from non-muslims to ensure their equal rights under Islamic law.

Khatib ***orator*** **خطيب**

orator, speaker.

Khawarij **الخوارج**

The people who dissented from Islam and created a false belief which was not part of the HolyQur'an or the teachings of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. Singular: Kharij.

Khazen **خازن**

. Finance manager.

Khimar ***veil*** **خمار**

A type of Hijab (veil) which covers the face, but leaves the eyes exposed, as opposed to the Niqab, which covers the entire face, including the eyes.

***khitan* :** **ختـــــان**

the ritual circumcision of every Muslim male child.

Khosoof Lunar eclipse **الخســوف**

Lunar eclipse. There is a special Eclipse Salat (prayer) which lasts as long as the eclipse itself.

Kiblah	القبلة
Kind	الكريم المحسن
Kindhearteredness	الرقة الشفقة
Kindless	القاسي الفظ
Kindly	اللطيف العطوف
King	الملك
Kingdom	الملك
Kinship	قرابة
Kismet	النصيب - القسمة

Kitab **الكتاب**

Book. There are three types of Kutub (books):

1. The Book of records or deeds. On the Day ofjudgement, everyone from both man and Jinn will receive their book, in their right or left hand, according to the preponderance of their good or bad deeds and thus will either enter Paradise or be cast into Hellfire. See Holy Qur' an, Al-Qamar (54):52-53.

2. Al-Kitab, The Book (or Revelation). Refers especially to the Holy Qur'an, but also refers to the original revelations revealed to the earlier messenpgers of Allah, may the blessings and peace of Allah be on them. See Qur'an.
3. Ordinary books. i.e. books written by people, all of which are subject of human error and cannot be compared to the Qur'an. The Qur'an is the uncreated word of Allah Ta'ala.

Kneel	السجود
Kneeling	الجاثية ركوع
Knight	الفارس - النبيل
Knowing	العارف
Knowledge	المعرفة العلم
Koran	القرآن الكريم

Kufee **كوفى**

A style of angular writing often used for early hand-written copies of the Holy Qur'an.

Kufr **كفــــر**

Disbelief in Allah's Commands, including the refusal to accept whatever the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, taught. There are two levels of Kufr:

1. Kufr al-Akbar (major disbelief)
   . Major Kufr is subdivided into five categones;
   - Kufr al-Taktheeb: Denying the divine truth.

- Kufr Abaa wa Stakbara ma'al-Tasdeeq:Refusing to bow to Allah due to pride, even though acknowledging the divine truth.
- Kufr ash-Shakk wa Dhann: Doubting any or all of the six articles of faith (see 'Aqaaid), even if not completely denying them.
- Kufr aI-Iraad: Knowingly turning away from the divine truth.
- Kufr al-Nifaq: Disbelief through hypocrisy.

2. Kufr aI-Asghar (minor disbelief)
   . Being unappreciative of what Allah Ta'ala has provided.

Kunya كنيه

A respectful and affectionate way of calling People as "Abu" or "Umm" (Abu = father of, Umm = mother of) followed by the name of the eldest son; if there is no male offspring then the "Abu" or"Umm" is followed by the name of the eldest daughter. It is prohibited to have the same Kunya as the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, e.g. It is not permitted to call someone Abu Qasim". Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 205, Vol.8. Sahih Muslim, Kitabul-A dab.

Kusuf ***Solar eclipse*** كسوف

Solar eclipse. There is a special Eclipse Salat (prayer) which lasts as long as the eclipse itself.

Hypocrite Zindeeq زنديق

Hypocrite or unbeliever. Anyone who does not believe in Allah and who rejects His Messengers, may Allah bless them and grant them peace.

L

La ilaha illa'llah **لا اله الا الله**

There is no deity except Allah. This sentence is called Al-Kalimatul Tayibah.

Lailatul-Qadr' Night of Power' **ليلة القدر**

The 'Night of Power', concealed in one of the odd nights in the last ten days of Ramadan; the night on which the Qur'an was first revealed by Jibreel to the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, and which the Qur'an itself describes as "better than a thousand months" (Holy Qur' an, Al-Qadr (97):3).

Lance	الرمح - الحربة
Lapidate	يرجم
Lapidation	الرجم
Lapse	الزلة - العثرة
Largess	الهبة - المنة
Last the	الاخر
Last day	اليوم الاخر
Lasting	البقاء - الدوام

Lateef (Al) **اللطيف**

"Al-Lateef". The Subtle One Who is All-Pervading. One of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allah. The exact meaning of this word is very difficult to fully understand. It includes all of the following meanings (and more that we are not aware of):

1. So fine that He is imperceptible to the human sight.
2. So pure that He is unimaginable to the human mind.
3. So kind that He is beyond human comprehension.
4. So gracious that He is beyond human grasp.
5. So near that He is closer to us than our jugular veins. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Hajj (22):63, Ash-Shura(42):19.

Laudable the	الحميد
Laudableness	الحمد - المدح - الثناء
Law	الشرع
Layer	الفقيه
Leadership	الزعامة
League	الحلف
Leal	الوفي
Lealty	الوفاء - الامانة - الاخلاص
Legacy	الارث - الميراث
Legal	الشرعي
Legend	أسطورة
Legitimate	الشرعى
Legitimists	المشرعون - الفقهاء
Lewdness	فاحشة
Lewdness. A major sin.	
Liberation	التحرير
Link	صلة

Literally Taabi`oon **التابعون**

Literally, followers. The generation of Muslims immediately after the Companions (.Sahaabah).

Local custom which is `recognizably' good. In the absence of anything to the contrary, derivation of the law from the common and approved mores of a people.

Loot, Peace be upon him **لوط عليه السلام**

Lot. A prophet of Islam. Nephew of the Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham), peace be on them. The Prophet Loot's wife was destroyed, along with the people whom he called to worship Allah, for their wickedness. They were the first people to practise homosexuality and lesbianism. See Holy Qur'an, Houd (11):81, Ash-Shu'ara (26): 160-175.

Loss الخسارة - الاسراف

Loyal الامين - المخلص - الصادق

Loyalty الامانة - الصدق

Luminous نورانية

Lunar calendar **التقويم القمري (الهجري)**

In their religious duties, Muslims depend on solar and lunar calendars. The latter is shorter than the solar by twelve days. Fasting the month of Ramadhan, celebrating the two major feasts ('Eid Al-Fitr and 'Eid Al-Adhha), performing the pilgrimage to Makkah, and other religious activities depend upon the lunar months. The names of the lunar months are: Muharram, Safar, Rabi' Al-Awwal, Rabi' Al-Akhar, Jumadal ulla, Jumada Al-Akhirah, Rajab, Sha'ban, Ramadhan, Shawwal, Zul-Qa'adah, and Zul-Hijjah. The timing of the daily prayers depends on the solar system.

Luqman لقمـــــان

"Luqman". Name of a wise sage of ancient Arabia. Some say he was a prophet. He has the title of Mu'ammar (the long lived one). Surah 31 of the Holy Qur'an.

Lure	الاغواء - الاغراء - الغواية
Luxurious	المسرف - المبذر
Luxury	الترف
Luxary	التنعم

M

Ma'arij (Al) المعـــــــراج

"The Ways of Ascent". Surah 70 of the Holy Qur' an.

Ma'arif المعـــــــارف

A spiritual realisation of Allah Ta'ala. Gnosis. It is to directly witness the Light of the Names and Attributes of Allah manifested in the heart.

Ma'shar ***Assemblies*** المعشـــــــر

Assemblies. Whether they be assemblies of mankind or of the Jinn or both.

Mabrur مبـــــرور

A Hajj that is accepted by Allah because of its perfection in both inward intention and outward observance of the traditions of Rasoolu'llah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace.

Madhhab: way of going المذهب

(plural: madhaahib). Literally, way of going. School of thought.

Madyan مدين

People of the Prophet Shu'aib, peace be on him. They were destroyed by an earthquake for rejecting Shu'aib and the warnings from Allah Ta' ala he had brought with him. See Holy Qur'an, Al-A'raf(7):85-93, Houd (1]):84-95.

Maghdoub ***Cursed*** مغضـــــــوب

"Cursed" by Allah Ta'ala. Surah Al-Fariha (1):7, "...Maghdoubee 'alaihim..." (those that have been cursed) refers to the Jews. Allah Ta' ala has cursed them for continually

breaking their covenants. See Holy Qur' an, Al-Baqara (2):83 - 86, 93,100, Al-Ma' idah (5):13-14, 73.

Maghfirah ***Forgiveness*** **المغفــــره**

Forgiveness. In the Holy Qur'an Allah Ta'ala uses three different words to mean "forgive":

1. 'Afa. Forgave, in the sense of obliterating the memory of wrondoing from one's mind.
2. Safaha. Forgave, in the sense of overlooking, ignoring or turning away from misdeeds.
3. Maghflra. Comes from one of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allah Ta'ala, "Al-Ghafur", which means to forgive again and again.

Maghreb ***Sunset*** **المغــــرب**

Sunset. The fourth compulsory Salat (Prayer) of the day. It consists of three Raq'as. It can be prayed at any time between just after sunset and before the stars appear in the sky.

Magic سحر

Magician مجوسي- ساحر

Magnanimity كرم الاخلاق - النخوة

Magnificence بهاء - جلال

Magnificent عظيم - بهي - جليل

Mahr **مهــــر**

Dowry given by a husband to his bride on marriage.

Maiden عذراء

Manifest ***Zaahir*** **الظاهــــر**

Manifest, apparent, obvious. A word or phrase is described as zaahir when it has a clear meaning. It may still however be open to interpretation.

Maiser Gambling **الميسر**

Gambling. Literally means getting something too easily. Maiser has been prohibited by Allah Ta'ala in the strongest terms possible : "Ijtanibou" - "Leave it!". It is a higher level of prohibition than forbidding it because it is Haram. Hararn = a direct prohibition ordered by Allah Ta'ala. Ijtanibou = a degree more serious than Ha ram. It is not only Haram, but also a direct command not to approach or be near it for any reason whatsoever. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Ba qara (2):2 19, A/-Ma' idah (5):93.

Majeed The Most Glorious **الماجـــد**

"Al-Majeed". The Most Glorious. One of the ninety-nine Attributes ofAllah. For a full list of the Asmaul Husna of Allah Ta'ala.

Majesty جلال - فخامة

Majoos Fire worshippers **المجـــوس**

Fire worshippers. These people lived mainly in Persia and the Eastern Arabian Peninsula in the pre-Islamic period of ignorance. See Holy Qur' an, Al-Haft (22):17.

Majority الاغلبية

Major sins كبائر

Makr **المكـــــــــــر**

Has two meanings:

1. Plotting or planning with evil intent.
2. Planning for a good purpose:
   "Wa Makaru wa Makara Allah wa'llahu Khairul Makereen" (Surah Aali 'Imran (3):54). "They planned and Allah planned and Allah is the best of planners".
   Makaru = they plotted. Makara = He planned.
   Makkar = plotter.
   Makereen= plotters.
   See Holy Qur' an, Aali 'Imran (3):54.

Malaikah Angels ملائكـــه

- "Angels". Another name for Suratul Fatir. Surah 35 of the Holy Qur' an.
- A race of created beings that are made out of light. Their sole purpose in creation is to worship and glorify Allah and to perform their duties exactly as described. They are incapable of disobedience. They do not eat, or sleep, or procreate. Their exact number is unknown. Amongst the well-known ones are the following:
    1. The angel Jibreel (Gabriel) - the angel whose duty is to communicate between Allah Ta'ala and the prophets and to whomever Allah wills; e.g. he was commanded to communicate with Mariam (Mary,Mother of the Prophet Jesus), Jesus and Muhammad, may Allah bless them and grant them peace.
    2. The angel Mikaeel (Michael) - the angel of provisions.

3. The angel of Death - takes the souls of people when they die. Many Muslims mistakenly call him lirael. The name "I irael" is neither mentioned in the Holy Book of Allah, the Holy Qurtan, nor by Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, in any of the Ahadeeth. The name "Izrael" is mentioned in the Taurat and therefore has been 'borrowed' from the Jews. Beware of such innovations. Copying the Jews or any other unbelievers, and then saying "This is from Allah", is Kufn
4. The angel Israfeel - the angel who will blow the horn to bring the universe to its end.
5. The angel Ridwan - keeper of Jannah (Paradise).
6. The angel Maalik - keeper of Nar (Hellfire).
7. The angels Munkar and Nakeer - the two angels who are assigned to question the souls of the dead in their graves about their fa ith.

Peace be on all of them. Singular: Malak.

Malice مكر - خبث
Malignity كراهية - حقد

The Mamluk State (1250-1517 A.D.) **دولة المماليك**

The Mamluk State (1250-1517 A.D.) : The Mamluks were originally Turkish, Circassian and Mongol slaves recruited by the Ayyubids. They rose to power in Egypt and constituted the

two ruling-classes: the Naval Mamluks and the Mamluks of the Tower. The Mamluk Sultans extended their influence over Syria and some parts of Asia Minor. They confronted the Crusaders and Mongols. After the fall of their state at the hands of the Ottomans, their chiefs represented a source of trouble and disturbance until Muhammad `Ali eliminated them at the Massacre of the Citadel (1811 A.D.) Although their era was famous for its political anarchy, they left behind important architectural monuments including mosques, schools, and hospices, particularly in Cairo.

Manah **مناة**

Manah : An idol worshipped in Mecca in the Pre-Islamic period

Manasik General sacrifice **مناسك**

General sacrifice in the path of Allah Ta'ala. All deeds and actions during the Hajj are regarded as Manasik, for they are indeed regarded as sacrifices in the path of Allah.

Manifestly علانية
Mankind البشرية

Mansookh Abrogated **منســــوخ**

Abrogated. The abrogation of certain commands usually came with increased belief or a change in situation. Only Allah Ta'ala has the power to abrogate verses of the Holy Qur'an. An example of an abrogated statement is: "...wa in too bdu ma fee anfooseekum aw too khfoohu youhasibkumbihi Allah..."(Al-Baqara (2):284), "...whether you show what is in your mind or conceal it, Allah will call you to account for it...". When the Muslims heard this Ayah they went to Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, and said: "O Rasoolullah, we can control ourselves, but how can we control the outbursts in

our hearts?" (i.e. sudden thoughts that Shaitan puts within us). The Prophet Muhammad said: "Do you intend to say, 'Same'na wa asaina' (We hear and we disobey), as did both the People of the Book (i.e. the Jews and the Christians)? Say, 'Same'na wa ata'na!'." So they said, 'Same'na wa ata'na (We hear and we obey) . On hearing their reply Allah Ta'ala abrogated this verse, by revealing the 286th verse of Surah al-Bqara. "La youkalifu'llahu nafsan lila wus'aha...", "Allah does not burden a soul beyond its scope...". The aim of the 284th verse of Surah al-Baqara was to test the followers of Muhammad, may the blessings and peace of Allah be on him and them, as to whether or not they would say the same as the Jews and the Christians who used to say, "Same 'na wa 'asaina" (We hear and we disobey)

Maqam Ibrahim The station of Ibrahim مقام ابراهيم

The station of Ibrahim. The place where the Prophet Ibrahim, peace be on him, stood in prayer, and which marks the place of prayer following Tawaf of the Ka'aba. This place today is marked by a stone in which there are two large sunken footprints, said to have been made by the Prophet Ibrahim when he stood on the stone while he and his son Ismael were building the Ka'aba.

Mariam, peace be upon her مريم عيها السلام

"Mary". The Virgin Mary. Daughter of 'Imran and Hannah and mother of the Prophet Isa (Jesus), peace be on him. She is the first of the four greatest females created, the other three being:

1. Asiya, the wife of Fir1aun (Pharaoh).
2. Khadija, the first wife of Muhammad.
3. Fatima, daughter of Muhammad, may the blessings and peace of Allah be on him and all his wives and family.

Surah 19 of the Holy Qur'an.

Martyr Shaheed شهيد

Martyr in the cause of Allah Ta'ala. There have been many Shuhadaa in Islamic history, amongst whom are the following:

1. Hamza, martyred at the Battle of Uhud in 4AH.
2. Umar, stabbed in Madinah on 27/12/23AH.
3. Uthman, axed at his home on 17/12/35AH.
4. Ali, stabbed while in Sajda on 17/9/4OAH.
5. Hussein, martyred at the Battle of Karbulah (Iraq) on 9/l/6l AH.

Whoever is killed in the way of Allah goes straight to the Garden, may Allah be pleased with all of them. See Holy Qur'an,An-Nisaa (4):117-120. Plural: Shuhadaa

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Marut ماروت

One of the two angels that were sent by Allah as a trial to mankind by way of allowing Harut and Marut to teach them magic. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2):102.

Marwa المروه

A small hill in Makkah close to the holiest Masjid in Islam, Al-Masjid al-Haram. See Sa'i Safa and Marwa.

Masad (Al) Palm Fibre المسد

"Palm Fibre". Another name for Surah AbI Lahab. This Surah condemned Abi Lahab and his wife to Hellfire (many years before their deaths) for their Kufr, especi~ly their violent opposition to the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. Surah 1]] of the Holy Qur'an.

Maskeen visibly in need مسكين

visibly in need, but also those who seem in no need of help, but who in reality are very poor. Singular: Miskeen.

Masjid ***Mosque*** **مسجد**

Mosque. A place of worship for Muslims. A place where the five daily compulsory prayers are regularly done, except for the Jum'a prayers (the Friday noon prayer and Friday Khutba). The Masjid Jame' is the place where all the five compulsory Salat (Prayers) and the Jurn'a prayers are regularly done. The Masjid Jame' is usually larger than a Masjid. Plural: Masaj Id.

Masjid al-aqsa (Al) 'Furthest Mosque' **المسجد الأقصي**

The 'Furthest Mosque' built by the early Muslims in Jerusalem, on or near where the Temple of Solomon once stood. See Baitul-Maqdis.

Masjid al-haram (Al) **المسجد الحرام**

The Grand Masjid in Makkah. The Ka'ba (the Qiblalt of the Muslims) is situated within it.

Masjid an-nabawi (Al) **المسجد النبوي**

Another name for the Masjid ar-Rasool in Al-Madinah. It is the second greatest Masjid in Islam, the first being the Masjid al-Haram in Al-Makkah al-Mukaramah, and the third being the Masjid al-Aqsa in AI-Quds (Jerusalem).

Mediation وساطة - شفاعة
Medieval عصور وسطي

Medina Al-Munawwarah **المدينة المنورة**

Medina Al-Munawwarah [Illuminated] : Previously known as Yathrib

Meditation تأمل - تفكر
Menace تهديد وعيد

Mendacity الافك - الزور
Merciful رحيم
Mercy رحمة - رأفة
Messenger رسول
Messenger of Allah رسول الله

***Mi'raj* المعـــــــراج**

The Night Journey of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, from Makka to Jerusalem and then through the realms of the seven Heavens, beyond the limit of forms, the Sidrat al-Muntaha, to within a bow-span's length or nearer to the Presence of Allah. See Holy Qur' an, Al-Isra (17):1. See Bukhari, Hadith 345, Book 8, Vol.1 ,and 227,book 58 Vol.5.

Migration هجرة

***Mihraab Prayer niche* محــــــراب**

Prayer niche of a Masjid (mosque), in front of which the Imam stands when leading the congregational prayers.

Militant مجاهد محارب

***Mimbar pulbit* منبر**

Steps on which the Imam stands to deliver the Khutba on the day of the Jum'a.

***Mina* منى**

A place five miles from Makkah and approximately ten miles from 'Arafat. An essential place to visit during the Hajj. See Hajj.

Minaret مناره
Minority الاقلية

Miracles **معجزات**

Miracle : A miracle is an event that appears inexplicable by the laws of nature, so held to be supernatural in origin or an act of Allah.

Misbelief	كفر
Miscreant	جاحد
Miser	بخيل - شحيح
Misery	شقاء - بؤس
Misrule	فوضي - اضطراب
Mission	بعثة - ارسالية
Mistrust	شك - ريبة
Mob	غوغاء
Moderation	الاعتدال
Modesty	عفة - طهارة

Mohammad, peace be upon him **محمد صلي الله عليه وسلم**

The Final Messenger of Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala to Ins wal Jinn (mankind and the Jinn). Born in Makkah in 570AC. At the age of 40 he was called upon to become the mightiest of all messengers. He died in Madinah at the age of 63 after gloriously completing his transmission of the Divine Message. He was the bringer of the greatest miracle of all time, the Holy Qur'an. It is through him that Allah Ta'ala has enlightened mankind and the Jinn until the Day of Judgement. He is the Best of Creation, may the blessings and peace of Allah be on him and his family and his companions and all who follow him and them in what they are able, with sincerity, until the Last Day. To those Jews and Christians who reject the Holy Prophet

Muhammad, let it be known that Muhammad is actually mentioned by name in the Old Testament in the original Hebrew Song of Solomon, Ch.5, v.16. But for some misguided reason they have chosen to adulterate it by changing it from "Muhammadim" (in the Hebrew) to "altogether lovely" in the English. (Mummad + im is a term of respect in Hebrew.) Similarly, Muhammad is actually mentioned by name in the New Testament in John 14.16,26,15.26 and 16.13. The Greek word "Periqleitos" (Paraclete), which is the equivalent of the Aramaic word "Mhamda", means precisely what "Ahmad" means in Arabic, "the most praiseworthy", and "Ahmad" is one of the Prophet Muhammad's names, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. But for some misguided reason they have chosen to adulterate it by changing it from "Mhamda" (in the Aramaic) to "Comforter" or "Counsellor" in the English. Many other references to Muhammad which existed in the original Torah and Ingeel have been removed altogether. Allah Ta'ala's wrath awaits those who knowingly alter or hide His words. Allah Ta'ala has given Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, the following names;

1. Muhammad: The one who praises and is praised.
2. Ahmad: The most praiseworthy.
3. AI-Mahi: The effacer (of Kufr).
4. AI.'Aqib: The last.
5. Mustafa: The chosen.
6. AI-Amin: The trustwonhy.

Surah 47 of the Holy Qur' an. For a chronological list of the main events in the Prophet Muhammad's life, may Allah bless him and grant him peace.

A Chronological Guide

1. Prophet's birth	In the spring season Monday is the agreed day. 1st year of Am-ul-Feel. 50 days after the event of the elephant, corresponding to 22nd April, 570 AD, 1st Jaith 628 Bikrami before sunrise, popularly known to be 12 Rabi I.	The date is a matter of controbersy, but most researchers lean to the 9th Rabi I, as Monday also falls on that date. Other dates suggest are 10 and 13 Rabi I. Some have also suggested 8. But the majority of scholars' view favours 9.
2. Nursing	At the age of 4 months.	2-3 days after birth, he was suckled by Thaubia, a slave girl of Abu Lahab. Permanent nursing period spent at the desert home of Halima S'adia
3. Death of Prophet's mother.	At the age of 6 years.	
4. Death of his grandfather.	At the age of 8 years 2 months 10 days.	

5. First journey to Syria with Hazrat Abu Talib.		At the age of 12 years 2 months		The episode of Bahira, the Monk, is connected with this journey.
6. Participation in the battle of Fajjar 1st time.		At the age of 15 or thereabout.		
7. Participation in the battle of Fajjar second time.		Some time later, no date given.		
8. Participation in Hilful Fazul, a reformist movement.		At the age of 16.		
9. Second journey to Syria as a trader.		At the age of 23 or 24		
10. Marriage with Hazrat Khadija.		At the age of 25 years 2 months.		
11. Unseen secrets reveal themselves.		Seven years before Prophethood at the age of 33.		
12. Arbitration.		At the age of 35.		Arbitrated in the dispute about fixing the black stone which was amicably settled.
13. Prophethood.		At the age of 40 years 11 days, 9 Rabi I, corresponding		

		to 12 February, 610 AD, Monday		
14. Fajr and Asr Prayers , prescribed 2 Rakats each.		9 Rabi I, on the day of Prophethood.		
15. Beginning of revelation of the Qur'an		18 Ramaza 1st year of Prophethood Friday, at night		Sura 'Alaq was revealed
16. Beginning of secrect preaching		House of Arquam Makhzoomi was made centre of movement.		About 40 people accepted Islam during this period.
17. First public announcement of Prophethood.		At the end of 3rd year of Prophethood.		
18. First wave of opposition, Ridicule Propaganda and mild oppression.		3rd to 5th year of Prophethood.		During this period, deputations of Quraish went to pressurise Abu Talib and confabulations for opposition.
19. Second wave of intense opposition, Oppression.		5th to 7th year of Prophethood.		
20. Migration to		Rajab, 5th year		

Abyssinia.		of Prophethood.		
21. Hazrat Hamza and Hazrat Umar embrace Islam.				Hazrat Umar accepted Islam 3 days after Hazrat Hamza.
22. Prophet's internment at Shi'b Abi Talib with the family of Hashim.		1st Muharram, 7th year of Prophethood.		
23. End of internment and boycott.		End of 9th year of Prophethood.		
24. Year of sorrow. Death of Hazrat Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija		10th year of Prophethood.		
25. Visit to Taif		Jumada II, 10th year of Prophethood.		
26. Ascension (Miraj)		27ths Rajab, 10th year of Prophethood, Monday		
27. Daily prayers five times a day prescribed.		27th Rajab, 10th year of Prophethood, Monday.		
28. Beginning of Islam in Medina.		Zul hijja, 10th year of		

		Prophethood		
29. Deputation of Medina. Six people accept Islam.		Zul hijja, 12th year of Prophethood.		
30. First pledge of Aqaba with 12 persons.		Zul hijja, 12th year of Prophethood.		
31. Second pledge of Aqaba with 75 persons.		Zul hijjar, 13th year of Prophethood.		
32. Migration: (a) From Mecca to the cave of Thaur		Safar 27, 13th year of Prophethood, Prophet's age was 53 years.		
(b) Departure from Thaur		1st Rabi I, 13th year of Prophethood, Monday, 16th September, 622 A.D.		
(c) Arrival at Quba.		8th Rabi I, 14th year of Prophethood Monday 23rd September, 622		
(d) Entry into Medina.		14th year of Prophethood, Friday		
33. Foundation of		Rabi I, 1 H.		

Masjid-i-Nabavi laid.		
34. Addition of obligatory prayers	Rabi II, 1 H.	
35. Brotherhood between Migrants and Ansars	First quarter, 1 H.	
36. Establishment of Islamic State and constitutional agreement of Medina.	Middle of 1 H.	
37. Defence system introduced.	Middle of 1 H.	Patrol parties start.
38. Marriage with Hazrat Ayesha.	Shawwal, 1 H.	Married in Mecca before migration but consummation at Medina after migration.
39. Islam of two elite, Abdullah ibn Salam, formerly Jew and Abu Qais Sarha bin Abi Anas, former Christian monk.		
40. Jihad ordered.	12 Safar 2 H., 1 year 2 months and 10 days after migration.	
41. First military action Ghazwa Waddan.	Safar 2 H.	

42. Pacts with outside clans Bani Damra, People of Bowat and Banu Madlaj.	Safar to Jumada II, 2 H.	
43. Robbery of Kurz bin Jabir Fahri.	Rabi I, 2 H.	
44. Nakhla episode, first frontier clash of Islamic party.	End of Rajab, 2 H.	One non-Muslim killed and two taken prisoners and brought to Medina. The Prophet resented the action and made amends for it.
45. Salman Farsi accepts Islam.	2 H.	
46. Beginning of Azan	2 H.	
47. Zakat prescribed.	2 H.	
48. Change of Qibla.	15th Shaban, 2 H. Monday	
49. Ramazan fast prescribed.	1st Ramazan, 2 H. Wednesday.	
50. Congregational prayer of Eid-ul Fitr, Fitra ordered.	1st Shawwal, 2 H.	
51. Battle of Badr. First regular battle: Start from Medina.	8 Ramazan, 2 H. Wednesday	

Battle.		17 Ramazan, 2 H.		
Victorious entry into Medina.		20 Ramazan, 2 H.		
52. Marriage of Hazrat Ali and Hazrat Fatima.		After the battle of Badr, 2 H.		
53. Siege of Banu Qainuqa'.		Middle of Shawwal to beginning of Ziq'ada, 2 H.		
54. Prophet's marriage with Hazrat Hafsa, daughter of Hazrat Umar.		3 H.		
55. Marriage of Hazrat Usman with Hazrat Umme Kulsum, daughter of the Prophet.		3 H.		
56. First order of prohibition of wine.		3 H.		
57. End of Ka'ab bin Ashraf.		3 H.		
58. Birth of Hazrat Hassan.		15 Ramazan, 3 H.		
59. Battle of Uhud, Start from Medina.		5 Shawwal, 3 H. after Friday prayer.		

Battle.		6 Shawwal, 3 H. Saturday.		
Pursuit of Abu Sufian's army up to Hamra-ul-Asad.		7 Shawwal, 3 H. Sunday.		
60. First order of prohibition of usury.		Soon after battle of Uhud.		
61. Injunctions about orphans.		Soon after battle of Uhud.		
62. Detailed laws of inheritance issued.		Soon after battle of Uhud.		
63. Injunctions about marriage, rights of wives, prohibition of marriage with idolaters.		3 H.		
64. Prophet's marriage with Ummul Masakin Zainab, daughter of Khozaima.		End of 3 H.		
65. Episode of Raji'. Murder of 10 members of missionary deputation.		Safar, 4 H.		
66. Ghazwa Banu Nodair.		Rabi I, 4 H.		
67. Death of Hazrat Zainab, daughter of		Rabi I, 4 H.		

Khozaima.		
68. Order of Hijab	1 Ziq'ada, 4 H. Friday.	
69. Final order of prohibition of wine.	4 H.	
70. Second Ghazwa of Badr.	Ziq'ada, 4 H.	Abu Sufian did not turn up in keeping with his own challenge.
71. Ghazwa Dumatul Jandal	Rabi I, 5 H.	
72. Ghazwa Banu Al-Mustalaq	3 Shaban, 5H.	
73. Injunctions for Tayammum.	On the way to Ghazwa Banu Mustalaq.	
74. Prophet's marriage with Hazrat Jowairia.	Shaban, 5 H.	
75. Episode of Ifk.	Shaban, 5 H.	
76. Enforcement of Penal Laws against fornication, slander etc.	5 H.	
77. Ghazwa Ahzab.	Shawwal or Ziq'ada, 5 H.	
78. Arrival of Daus deputation to Medina.	5 H.	

79. Punishment of Banu Quraiza.		Zul hijja, 5 H.		
80. Prophet's marriage with Zainab, daughter of Jahsh.		5 H.		
81. Islam of Thamama bin Usal, chief of Najd.		6 H.		
82. Treaty of Hudaibiya.		Ziq'ada, 6 H.		
83. Return to Medina from Hudaibiya.		Zul hijja, 6 H.		
84. Islam of Khalid bin Walid and Amr ibn-ul Aas.		Zul hijja, 6 H.		
85. Beginning of international call-letters to rulers.		1st Muharram, 6 H. Wednesday.		
86. Ghazwa Khyber.		Muharram, 7 H.		
87. Prophet's marriage with Hazrat Safia.		Murharram, 7 H.		
88. Return of Abyssinian migrants.		7 H.		
89. Establishment of independent Muslim camp at Saiful Bahr.		7 H.		By Muslim young men who were oppressed in Mecca but could not be allowed to say at Medina

		according to Hudaibiya Treaty.
90. Raid by Saif-ul-Bahr on Quraish Caravan.	Safar, 7 H.	
91. Postponed Umra performed	Ziq'ada, 7 H.	
92. Detailed injunctions about marriage and divorce	7 H.	
93. Marriage of the Prophet with Hazrat Maimuna at Mecca	7 H.	
94. Islam of Jibila Ghassani.	7 H.	
95 Ghazwa Mutah.	Jumada I, 8 H.	
96. Violation of Hudaibiya pact by non-Muslims	Rajab, 8 H	
97. Ghazwa of the conquest of Mecca, start from Medina.	10 Ramazan, 8 H. Wednesday.	
Victorious entry into Mecca	20 Ramazan, 8 H.	
Expedition of Hazrat Khalid to demolish the temple of Uzza at Nakhla.	Most probably 25 Ramazan, 8 H.	

Expedition of Amr ibn-ul Aas to demolish the temple of Swa'a.		Ramazan, 8 H		
Expedition of Sa'ad Ashhali to demolish temple of Manat.		Ramazan, 8 H		
Stay in Mecca		Up to 9 Shawwal		
Ghazwa Hunain.		Shawwal, 8 H		
Siege of Taif		End of Shawwal to beginning of Ziq'ada, 8 H. about 18 or 20 days.		
Distribution of booty at Ji'rana, and Umra		Ziq'ada, 8 H.		
98. Final order of prohibition of usury		8 H.		On the occasion of the victory of Mecca. Annulment of all demands of the amounts of interest.
99. Arrival of Suda deputation at Medina.		8 H.		

100. Death of Hazrat Zainab, daughter of the Prophet.	8 H.	
101. Organization of Zaka.	Beginning of Muharram, 9 H.	
102. Ghazwa of Tabuk. Start of the Poor Contingent.	Rajab, 9 H.	
103. Order about Jizia.	At the time of Tabuk.	
104. Zerar Mosque set on fire.	On return from tabuk.	
105. Islam of Ukaidir, chief of Dumatul Jandal.	9 H.	
106. Apology by Ka'ab ibn Zuhair and his acceptance of Islam.	9 H.	
107. Some deputations which came to Medina:		
Deputation of Azra.	Safar, 9 H.	
Deputation of Baliy.	Rabi I, 9 H.	
Deputation of Khaulan.	Shaban, 9 H.	
Deputation of Thaqif.	9 H.	
108. Haj prescribed.	9 Zul hijja, 9 H.	

First Haj under Hazrat Abu Bakr.				
109. Proclamation of annulment of pacts of unlimited period.		10 Rabi II, 10 H.		
110. Deputation of Maharib.		10 H.		
Deputation of Mahamid.		10 H.		
Deputation of Khaulan.		Shaban, 10 H.		
Deputation of Naisan.		Ramazan, 10 H.		
Deputation of Bani Haris bin Ka'ab		Shawwal, 10 H.		
Deputation of Salaman.		Ramazan, 10 H.		
111. Twenty days' retirement of the Prophet in the last Ramazan.		Ramazan, 10 H.		
112. Musailima the liar's correspondence with the Prophet		10 H.		
113. The Last Haj: start from Medina.		26 Ziq'ada, 10 H. Saturday between Zuhr and Asr.		
Stay at Zulhailifa.		Night between Saturday and		

		Sunday.		
Putting on Ihram		Sunday at the time of Zuhr prayers		
Arrival and stay at Zittowa.		Night of Sunday 4 Zul hijja, 10 H.		
Start from Zittowa to Mecca		5 Zul hijja, after early morning prayer.		
Entry into sacred Mosque.		5 Zul hijja, 10 H. at noon		
Stay outside Mecca.		up to 8 Zul hijja, 10 H.		
Start for Mina.		8 Zul hijja, 10 H. Thursday noon		
Start from Mina to Arafah		9 Zul hijja, 10 H. Friday after sunrise.		
Haj Address.		9 Zul hijja, 10 H. Friday afternoon.		
Stop at Arafah.		9 Zul hijja, 10 H. after Zuhr and Asr prayers.		
Start from Arafah to Muzdalifa.		9 Zul hijja, 10 H. after sunset, Friday.		

From Muzdalifa to Masha'ar-i-Haram		10 Zul hijja, 10 H. Saturday after morning prayer.		
From Masha'ar-i-Haram to Mina		10 Zul hijja, 10 H. before sunrise		
Throwing of pebbles.		10 Zul hijja, 10 H. after sunrise till noon.		
Address at Mina.		10 Zul hijja, 10 H. noon.		
Sacrifice performed.		After address.		
Start from Mina to Mecca.		10 Zul hijja, 10 H.		
Return from Mina to Mecca.		10 Zul hijja, 10 H. evening.		
Second address at Mina.		11 Zul hijja, 10 H.		
Start from Mina to Mahsab or Abtah.		13 Zul hijja, 10 H. Tuesday.		
Return from Mecca.		Night between 13th and 14th Zul hijja, 10 H.		
114. Deputation of Nakh'a		Middle of Muharram, 11 H.		
115. Order for Start		26 Safar, 11 H.		Last military

of Usama's Army.		expedition ordered by the Prophet.
116. Beginning of the Prophet's fatal disease.	End of Safar, 11 H.	
117. Period of seriousness of disease. Stay in Hazrat Ayesha's room.	7 days up to the time of passing away.	
118. Last congrgational prayer at the mosque and last address.	5 days before passing away, Thursday, Zuhr prayer.	
119. Passing away.	12 Rabi I, 11 H. Monday, forenoon.	
120. Burial in Hazrat Ayesha's room.	Night between 13 and 14 Rabi I, 11 H. Tuesday.	

Monarchism — رهبنة

Monarchy — سلطنة - ملكية

Monastery — دير - صومعة

Monk — راهب - ناسك

Monopolist — محتكر

Monopoly احتكار

Monotheism التوحيد

Moot مجادلة - محاورة

Morale روح معنوية

Motivation دافعية

Motive باعث - دافع

Mould Taqwim **تقويـــم**

Mould, shape, form, etc. Allah Ta'ala created man in the best of forms, but then abased him to the lowest of the low. See Holy Qur 'an, At-Teen (95):4-5.

Mouted على كل ضامر

Mubashirat Glad tidings **مبشـــرات**

Glad tidings. Good dreams.

Mubiqat destructive sins **موبقـــات**

Major, destructive sins.

Mudathir (Al) The Cloaked One **المدثر**

"The Cloaked One". Surat 74 of the Holy Qur' an.

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mufti : an interpreter **مفتـــى**

an interpreter or implementer of shari'ah or Islamic law (essentially an Islamic lawyer). The Council of Muftis gathers together to debate changes to Islamic laws in the face of modern advances, such as organ donation.

Muhaddith A scholar of Ahadeeth **محـــدث**

A scholar of Ahadeeth (sayings and traditions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Plural: Muhaditheen.

Muhajir ***immigrant*** **مهاجـــــر**

A Muslim who emigrated from Makkah to Madinah during the time of the great repression of the Muslims by the pagan Quraish up until the conquest of Makkah in 8AH by the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. Plural: Muhajireen.

Muhajireen **مهاجـــــرين**

Plural of Muhajir. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Hashr (59):8-9, Al-Munafiqun (63): 7. See Muhajir.

Muhkam **محكم**

Qur'anic verses which have a clear-cut meaning.

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muhtasib. **المحتسب**

The officer in charge of the hisba, whose duty, among other things, is to ensure the proper conduct of people in their public activities.

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mujtahid. **مجتهـــد**

Religiously learned.

Mulhid ***Atheist*** **الملحد**

Atheist. A complete disbeliever in Allah Ta'ala and the Last Day. Derives from Ilhad (atheism). Ilhad literally means deviation. For a full explanation: See Ilhad. Plural: Mulhidoon or Muihideen.

Mulk (Al) ***The Sovereignty*** **الملك**

"The Sovereignty", of Allah Ta'ala. Surah 67 of the Holy Qur'an.

Munafiq A hypocrite **المنافـــق**

A hypocrite, more dangerous and worse than a kafir

Munafiqeen Hypocrites **المنافقين**

Hypocrites. They are the worst of created beings, for they pretend to, but do not believe in Allah and the Last Day. Allah has cursed them (At-Tawbah (9):67-69) and on the Day of Judgement they will occupy the lowest depth of the Nar (Hellfire), called "Hutama". Also spelled as Munafiqoon. Singular: Munaflq.

Munkar **منكــــر**

1. Name of one of the two angels who will question us in our graves. See Munkar wa Nakir.
2. Something that is disapproved of in Islam.
3. Something that is denied when it is said or pointed out.
4. Something that is refused when offered.

Munkar wa Nakir, peace be upon them **منكر ونكير**

The two angels who will question the souls of the dead in their graves shortly after burial about their faith, asking, "Who is your Lord? Who is your Prophet? What is your Book? What was your Deen?" See Malaikah.

Muqarraboon **المقربون**

Literally means "those who have been brought near". These are the most exalted, the most loved by Allah Ta'ala. On the Day of

Resurrection, Allah Ta'ala will sort out the good and the evil into three groups:

1. Muqarraboon - the exalted class, those who are the nearest to Allah Ta' ala. Also described as the Sabiqoon, meaning 'those who outstrip the rest'.
2. Ashab al-Maimana - literally means "the Companions of the Right". These are the righteous people, those who are destined to enter the Jannah (Paradise).
3. Ashab al-Mashama - literally means "the Companions of the Left". These people will be the inheritors of the Nar (Hellfire).

For full explanation on;
Muqarraboon - see Al- Wa qi'ah (56):11-26.
Ashab al-Maimana - see Al- Wa qi'ah (56):27-40.
Ashab al-Mashama - see Al- Wa qi'ah (56):4!-56.

Murji'ah: Deferrers مرجئه

Deferrers. Those who defer judgment of the sinner to God and the Day of Judgment.

Mursalat (Al) The Emissaries المرسلات

"The Emissaries". Surah 77 of the Holy Qur' an.

Mursaleen المرسلين

Literally means "those who are sent". It refers to the prophets and messengers sent by Allah Ta'ala. Allah sent many prophets and messengers to preach the message of Tawheed to Ins wal Jinn (mankind and the Jinn). Their exact number is not Ahadeeth. Here is a complete list of the prophets and messengers of Allah who are mentioned in the Book of Allah Ta'ala, may the blessings and peace of Allah be on all of them:
For example :

1. Adam 950-1000 ?? The first human

2. Idris	83	??	Enoch
3. Nooh(M)	950	3900 2900BC	Noah
4. Houd	150	2500 2200BC	Preached to 'Ad.
5. Saleh	58	2000 1900BC	Preached to Thamud
6. Ibhrahim (NI)	175	1861 1786BC	Abraham
7. Loot	175	1861 1786BC	Lot
8. Ismael	120or143	1781 1638BC	Shmael
9. Ishaq	178or180	1761 1681BC	Isaac
10.Yacoub	147	1700 1653BC	Jacob
11.Yusuf	110	1610 15OOBC	Joseph
12.Shuaib	?	1600 15OOBC	Preached to Madyan
13.Ayoub	92	1600 1500BC	Job
14.Dhu'l-Kifel	75	1600 15OOBC	Ezekiel.
15.Musa(M)	120	1436 1316BC	Moses
16.Haroon	122	1439 1317BC	Aaron.
17.Dawood (NI)	70	1043 937BC	David
18.Sulaiman	53	985 932BC	Solomon
19.Ilyas	?	9 BC ca	Elijah.
20.Al-Yas'	?	9 BC Ca	Elisha
21.Yunus	?	8 BC Ca.	Jonas
22.Zakariah	120	100BC 2OAC	Father of Yahyah.
23. Yahya	30	1BC 3OAC	John the Baptist
24.Isa(M)	33	1 33AC	Jesus
25.Muhammad(M)	63	571 632AC	The Final Messenger

(M)= a messenger as well as a prophet of Allah Ta'ala; i.e. one who came with a new message, a revelation that confirmed the earlier revelations, but which contained new elements appropriate for its time.

Murtad Apostate مرتــــــد

Apostate. Plural: Murtadeen.

Murtaddeen **مرتدين**
People who become apostates, i.e. people who become unbelievers after having believed.
Back To list]

Musa, peace be upon him **موسى عليه السلام**
Moses. One of the greatest prophets and messengers of Islam. See Mursaleen.

Mushrikeen Idol-worshippers **مشركين**
Idol-worshippers. People who associate partners with Allah Ta'ala, such as the Christians, who have raised the Prophet Isa (Jesus, Son of Mary), peace be on them, to the level of Allah. Allah Ta'ala may forgive any sin which man or Jinn may commit, except for dying in a state of Shirk. Singular: Mushrik. See Shirk.

(AL)Mustafa The Select **المصطفى**
AL-Mustafa [The Select] : One of the names of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) because he was chosen by Allah to be His Messenger to all mankind.

Mutashaabihaat: Allegorical **متشابهات**
Allegorical. Refers to verses (aayaat) of the Qur'an which are expressed in a figurative manner in contradistinction to aayaat muhkamaat or verses which are clear in and by themselves.

Mutiny تمرد فتنة عصيان

Muzzammil (AL) The Enshrouded One **المزمل**
"The Enshrouded One". Surah 73 of the Holy Qur'an.

Mystic صوفي

Mysticism تصوف

Myth أسطورة

N

Nahl (Al) The Bee **النحل**

"The Bee". Surah 16 of the Holy Qur'an.

Najm (Al) The Star **النجم**

"The Star". Surah 53 of the Holy Qur'an.

Najwa **النجوى**

1. A private talk between Allah the Almighty and one of His slaves on the Day of Resurrection. See Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 621, Book 43, Vol.3.
2. A secretive talk amongst the Kuffar plotting against the Holy Prophet Muhammad and his followers, may the blessings and peace of Allah be on him and them. See Surah al-Mujadalah (58):8.

Naskh Abrogation **نسخ**

Abrogation of certain parts of the Qur'anic revelation by others. The principle is mentioned in the Qur'an: "None of Our revelations do We abrogate or cause to be forgotten, but We substitute something better or similar" (2: 106).

Naasikh active participle **ناسخ**

(active participle). Refers to the passage which abrogates or supersedes the part which is abrogated. The abrogated passage is called mansookh (passive participle).

Nation امه - شعب
Negativism سلبية

The Negus **النجاشى**

The Negus : King of Abyssinia who received the Muslims who had immigrated to his country from Mecca and protected them

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Neighbour جار

Neighbourhood جيرة - جوار

Neuter حيادي

Nifaq ***Hypocrisy*** **نفاق**

Hypocrisy. One of the greatest sins in the sight of Allah Ta'ala. The punishment for Nifaq is the lowest pit of an-Nar (Hellfire), the Hutama. See Jahanam.

Niggard بخيل

Nobility الاشراف

Noble نبيل - شريف

Nomad بدوى

Nomadism بدواة

Nooh, peace be upon him **نوح عليه السلام**

"Noah". A messenger as well as aprophet. Surah 71 of the Holy Qur'an. See Mursaleen.

Noon ***Duhr*** **الظهـــــــر**

Noon. The second obligatory Salat (Prayer) of the day. It can he prayed at any time between noon and mid-afternoon

---

Nusuk **نسك**

A general sacrifice in the path of Allah. All the deeds and actions of Hajj are regarded as Nusuk, for they are indeed regarded as sacrifices in the path of Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala. Plural: Manasik.

Nuzool **النزول**

The revelation of the Holy Qur'an. The revelation of the Holy Qur'an was revealed in three stages:

1. It was first written on the Lauh al-Mahfudh, i.e. on the guarded tablet in the Seventh Heaven.

2. On the Lailatul Qadr Allah Ta' ala sent the entire Qur' an down to the Baitul 'Izza in the First Heaven.

3. During the month of Ramadan Allah Ta'ala ordered the Holy Spirit, the Angel Jibreel (Gabriel), peace be on him, to start to reveal the Qur'an to the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, but not all at once. The entire revelation of the Holy Qur'an took twenty-three years.

O

O Allah Allahumma **اللهم**

"O Allah". This is said when invoking Allah Ta'ala. For example, "Allah humma atina fid dunya hasana wa fil akhirati hasana wa qin a 'ad hab an-nar". "OAllah, give us the good of this world and the good of the Hereafter and preserve us from the Hellfire."

Obdurate عنيد

Ta'a Obedience **خضوع طاعه**

Obedience to Allah and performing good deeds. Interpretation. Especially interpretation of the Holy Qur'an

---

Obeisance خضوع - سجود

Occupation احتلال

Olden عتيق غابر

Omnipotent القدير

Omniscient عليم

Onset غارة - هجوم

Opinionated عنيد - مكابر

Oppression ظلم

Optimism التفاؤل

Orator خطيب مفوه

***orders Ahkam* أحكام**

Literally means "orders". In Islam, orders are subdivided into six distinct categories:

1. Compulsory, (Fard) = severe punishment if disobeyed. This takes two forms:
    1. Fard 'ain = compulsory on every person, e.g. Salat.
    2. Fard kifaya = compulsory on at least one person in the community, e.g. Salat al-Janaza.
2. Necessary but not compulsory (Wajib), e.g. Salat al-Juma'.
3. Recommended but not compulsory (Mustahab), e.g. Sunnah prayers, Sadaqa.
4. Legal and allowed (Halal), e.g. eating good food,marriage.
5. Disapproved of, but not forbidden (Makrouh), e.g.smoking tobacco.
6. Forbidden (Muharram, Haram), e.g. Zina (fornication and adultery).

Orderliness	ترتيب - نظام
Organization	منظمة
Orient	الشرق
Orientalism	الاستشراق
Orientalist	مستشرق
Origin	اصل - نشأة
Original sin	الخطيئة الأولى
Ornament	حلية - زينة - زخرف
Orphan	يتيم
Orthodox	الراشدون
Ostracize	نفي - طرد

Outlay	نفقة
Oversight	سهو - نسيان
Overtly	علانية - جهاراً

P

Pacification	تهدئة - مصالحة
Pact	ميثاق - عهد
Pagan	وثنى - عابد الاصنام
Paganism	عبادة الاوثان
Painful	مؤلم - موجع
Palace	قصر
Panegyric	مديح - ثناء - تقريظ
Panic	ذعر - هلع
Papacy	البابوية
Papal	بابوى
Paradise	جنة الفردوس
Paragon	نموذج الكمال
Pardon	عفو غفران
Parity	مساواة
Parsimonious	بخيل
Parsimony	بخل
Participant	شريك - مقاسم
Party	حزب - جماعة
Pass	ممر - معبر
Passion	غضب - حدة شغف
Passive obedience	طاعة عمياء
Passive resistance	مقاومة سلبية
Paternal	ابوى - وراثى
Path	السبيل

Patience ***Sabr*** **الصبر**

Patience and perseverance. Allah Ta'ala has promised "Falaah"(success) in this world and in the Hereafter to those Muslims who have Sabr, especially during times of hardship. See Holy Qur'an, Aali 'Jmran (3):200.

Patrimony ميراث

Patriot وطنى - متعصب

Patronage رعاية - تعضيد

Paucity قلة - ندرة

Pavilion ايوان - فسطاط

P.B.U.H **عليه السلام**

These letters are abbreviations for the words Peace Be Upon Him which are the meaning of the Arabic expression " 'Alaihis Salam", which is an expression that is said when the name of a prophet is mentioned. This expression is widely used by English speaking Muslims. It is to be noticed here that this expression does not give the full meaning of "Salla Allahu 'Alaihi Wa Sallam". Therefore it is recommended that people do not use (p.b.u.h.) after the name of prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.); they should use "Salla Allahu 'Alaihi Wa Sallam" instead, or they may use the abbreviated form of (s.a..w) in writing.

Peace سلام - امن - صلح

Penalty قصاص - عقاب

Penance توبة - كفارة

Penitence توبة - ندم

Penitent تائب - نادم

Perfidy	غدر - خيانة - نكث العهد
Period	عصر
Perjury	يمين زور - حنث
Permissible	مباح - جائز
Permission	اذن - اجازة - رخصة
Perpetuate	ابد - خلود
Perpetuity	بقاء - ابدية
Perplexity	حيرة - ارتباك
Persecution	اضطهاد
Perspicacious	بصير - صاحب نظر
Persuasion	استمالة - اقناع
Pert	سفيه
Pertinacity	عناد - اصرار
Pertinent	مناسب - ملائم
Oerverse	متمرد - عنيد
Perversity	ضلال - عناد
Pervert	مارق - ضال
Pest	طاعون - وباء
Phantom	شبح - طيف
Pharisaism	رياء - نفاق
Phenomena	ظواهر
Phenomenon	ظاهرة
Philanthropy	محبة خير البشرية
Philosophy	فلسفة
Piety	تقوى - ورع

Pig خنزير
Pilgrim الحاج
Pilgrimage الحج
Pillage غنيمة

Pillars Arkan **أركـــان**

Pillars. This refers to the indispensable pillars of Islam. There are five Arkan of Islam:

1. Shahadatain, bearing witness. All Muslims must believe in and utter the Shahadatain.
   - The First Shahada is: Ashhadu an la illaha illal'lah. (I bear witness that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah.)
   - The Second Shahada: Ashhadu anna Muhammadar Rasoolullah. (I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.) Singular: Shahada = bearing witness. Dual: Shahadatain = bearing witness.
2. Salat, prayers. To perform all the five compulsory daily Salat (prayers) regularly in the exact manner as was practised by the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace.
3. Seeaam, fasting. Also spelled as Saum. To fast in the month of Ramadan.
4. Zakat, wealth dues. To pay 2.5% of one's yearly savings o the poor and needy Muslims. The Zakat is compulsory on all Muslims who have saved (at least) the equivalent of 85g of 24 carat gold at the fime when the annual Zakat payment is due. Zakat is also due on other things such as silver, animals,

crops, etc. For full explanation on Zakat refer to the relevant books written on the subject.

5. Hajj, pilgrimage. To perform the pilgrimage to the Holy City of Makkah at least once in one's lifetime (if one is able to afford it).

Pimp	ديوث
Pious	تقى - ورع - متدين
Piousness	التقوى
Pirate	قرصان
Pitiless	عديم الشفقة
Pity	شفقة - عطف
Placable	مسامح - عطوف
Plague	طاعون - وباء
Platonic	طاهر - عذرى
Plaudit	ثناء - مدح
Plea	حجة - احتجاج - عذر
Pledge	رهينة - عهد - وعد
Plenty	وفرة - رخاء
Plurality	تعددية - اكثرية
Poetry	الشعر
Politeness	ادب - كياسة
Politics	السياسة
Pollute	فسق - دنس
Polytheism	الشرك - تعدد الالهة
Polytheists	المشركين

Poor ***Faqir*** **فقير**

A poor person. In Islam poverty may take two forms :

1. Wordly : A person who does not have the financial means to help himself.
2. In the Akhira(Hereafter): A person who has failed to gain the pleasure of Allah Ta'ala by way of disobedience, thus earning a place in the Nar (Hellfire).

Poor dues	الزكاة
Populace	العامة - العوام
Population	السكان
Pork	لحم الخنزير
Portend	توعد
Portico	رواق - دهليز
Portliness	مهابة - وقار

The Possessors of Constancy ***Awlo alazm*** **أولو العزم**

Position	وضع
Postponement	تأجيل - ارجاء
Possession	سيطرة - استحواذ
Potency	قوة - نفوذ
Potent	قادر - مقتدر
Potentate	مسيطر
Pout	عبس - تجهم
Poverty	فقر - عوز
Powerful	قوى - قدير - مقتدر
Praise	حمد - ثناء - مدح
Praiseworthy	حميد
Prayer	صلاة

Preacher	واعظ - مبشر
Preaching	الموعظة
Precaution	حذر - حيطة
Precipice	هاوية - هوة
Precipitance	هور - اندفاع
Preclusion	منع - صد
Precursor	بشير - نذير
Predestination	قضاء وقدر - جبرية
Predict	تنبأ - انذر
Prediction	تكهن
Predisposition	استعداد - قابلية
Predominance	تسلط - غلبة
Predominant	متسلط
Pre-eminence	استعلاء
Prehistoric	ماقبل التاريخ
Prejudice	تعصب
Preparation	اعداد - استعداد
Prepossessed	متحامل - متحيز
Prescribed	مفروض
Prescript	فتوى
Prestation	عطاء
Pretence	ادعاء - حجة - تظاهر
Pretext	حجة - علة
Prevalence	سيادة - تسلط
Prevention	منع - صد - ايقاف
Previous	سالف - سابق
Priest	كاهن
Priestess	كاهنة

Priesthood كهنوت
Primitive بدائى
Primordial اصلى - اساسى
Prince امير
Principle مبدأ

Principles of Islamic law Usulul Fiqh **أصول الفقه**
Principles of Islamic law, drawn from the original fundamental primary sources.

Princedom امارة
Princess اميرة
Principal رئيسى
Principality امارة مقاطعة
Pristine فطرى - اولى - ازلى
Privation حرمان - فاقة
Privilege امتياز - حق
Privy council مجلس العرش
Proclamation اعلان - منشور
Proclivity استعداد - ميل
Prodigal مبذر - مسرف
Prodigality تبذير - اسراف
Profanation تدنيس - انتهاك الحرمة
Progeny نسل - ذرية
Prohibition تحريم - منع
Promiscuity اباحية
Promise وعد - عهد

***Proof Daleel* دليل**

(plural: adillah). Proof, indication, evidence. Every ruling or judgment needs to be substantiated by the appropriate daleel in the first instance from the Qur'an and the Sunnah.

Propaganda نشر الدعوة - الدعاية

Propensity ميل - استعداد

Property ملكية

Prophecy تكهن - تنبؤ

***Prophet Nabi* نبي**

Prophet. There have been many prophets since the world was first created. Their exact number is not mentioned either in the Holy Qur'an or in any of the authenticated Ahadith (sayings and traditions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Only twenty-five of them are actually named in the Holy Qur'an, may the blessings and peace of Allah be on all of them. See Mursaleen for the complete list. Plural: Anbiyaa.

Prophethood النبوة

Propitiation كفارة

Proposition رأى - اقتراح - قضية

Proselyte مهدى - مهتد

Prosperity فلاح - نجاح

Prosperous مفلح

Prostitution زنا

Prostrating سجود

Protection حماية وقاية

***Protectors Awliyaa* أولياء**

Protectors, friends, supporters, helpers. Comes from the same root word as Maula. Singular: Walee.

Protest	اقامة الحجة
Protestation	احتجاج
Proud	متكبر - فخور
Province	اقليم - مقاطعة
Provocation	اثارة - اغضاب
Proxy	تفويض - توكيل
Prudence	بصيرة - فطنة
Prudent fear	التقية
Psalm	الزبور - مزمور
Psalter	المزامير
Publicity	انتشار - شيوع
Publicly	علانية - جهاراً
Pulpit	منبر
Pumpkin	اليقطين
Punishment	عقاب - قصاص
Pure	طاهر
Purification	تطهير
Purify	تطهر
Purity	الطهارة

Purification Tahara طهـــــارة

Purification. Tahara is accomplished in a variety of ways, e.g.:

1. Souls. In order for the soul to be pure one must submit one's whole self to Allah Ta'ala, i.e. become a Muslim.
2. Bodies. They are purified through Tayammum, Wudu or Ghusl, depending on the circumstances. For a full explanation: See Tayammum, Wudu and Ghusl.
3. Clothing. Three things indicate that clothes may be impure and need washing:
    - If they smell.

- If they are wet and the cause of the wetness is either unknown or known to be impure or dirty.
- If they are stained.

Puritan حنبلى - مدقق
Purity نقاء طهارة

Q

Qabr Grave قبر

Grave.Life in the Qabr(the grave)is known as the "Barzakh",the interspace, because it comes between in this world and life in the next world. The Qabr is known by six names:

1. Bait al-Ghurba (House of the Stranger).
2. Ba1t al-Wahda (House of Solitude).
3. Bait al-Turab (House of Dust).
4. Bait al-Door (House of Worms).
5. Bait al-Fitna (House of Trail).
6. Bait al-Dhulma (House of Darkness).

The grave is experienced as a place of peace and light and spaceby the Ruh of the Mumin who sees his or her place in the Garden in the morning and in the evening; and is experienced as a place of torment and darkness and no space by the Ruh of the Kafir who sees his or her place in the Fire in the morningand in the evening. After death there is a period of waiting in the grave for the Ruh until the Last Day arrives, when every one who has ever live will be brought back to life and gathered together. their action will be weight in the Mizan (the Balance), and every one will either go to the Garden or the Fire, for ever.

Qada wa Qadar Decree and Destiny القضاء والقدر

Decree and Destiny. Qada means what Allah has ordained for all the world. Qada can not be changed, for the decree of Allahis final. Qadar is the individual fate, or destiny if each one of all His creature. It also can not be changed but may be altered by Allah under special circumstances, for "Allah has power over all thing" (Holy Qur'an, Al-Ma'idah (5):19.)

Qadi judge **القاضي**
It means judge.

Qardan Hasana **قرضاً حسناً**
"A beautiful loan" (to Allah Ta'ala). Spending in the cause of Allah Ta'ala is described by Allah Ta'ala Himself as "a beautiful loan" because it entails self-denial for the sake of Allah Ta'ala. It is for this reason that Allah has promised a rich reward for those who expend their wealth in His Path. See Holy Qur' an, Al-Baqara (2):245, Al-Hadid (57):11, 18.

Qareen **القرين**
1. One who performs Hajj al-Qiran. See Hajj.
2. An independent soul that resides inside a person. It is normally a friendly companion who helps the individual, but sometimes gets jealous and causes problems. A male Qareen resides in a male person and a female Qareen in a female,
3. Companion

Qaroon **قارون**
Korah. A wealthy Kafir who led a rebellion (of 250 men) against the Prophets Musa (Moses) and Haroon (Aaron), peace be on them. As a punishment Allah Ta'ala caused the earth to open and swallow them up along with all that they possessed. See Holy Qur'an, Al- Qasas (28):76-82, Al-Ankabut (29):39.

Qiama (Al) The Resurrection **القيامه**
"The Resurrection". Surah 75 of the Holy Qur' an.

Qibla **القبله**

Direction in which all Muslims face when praying. Initially the Qiblah was towards al-Quds (Jerusalem), then Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala ordered the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, to face al-Ka'ba in Makkah al-Mukarramah. Everyone has a direction in life, but only the Muslims have this Qiblah. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2):142-145, 149-150.

Qisaas Law **القصاص**

Law of equal retaliation when punishing a person for injuries intentionally inflicted on someone else. See Al-Baqarah(2:178-179). Also Qisas, Qesas

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Qiyas measuring **القياس**

Literally Qiyas means measuring or ascertaining the length, weight or quality of something. Qiyas also means comparison to establish equality or similarity between two things. A fourth element of Sharia not found in the Quran, Sunnah, or given in the Ijma, qiyas are new cases or case law that may have been previously decided by a higher judge. The Sharia judge can use legal precedent to decide new case law and its application.

Quack دجال

Quail وهن - ضعف

Quarrel خصام - عراك

Qubâ' **قبــــاء**

A place on the outskirts of Al-Madina. The Prophet saw established a mosque there, which bears the same name. A visit to that mosque on Saturday forenoon and offering a two Rak'ât prayer is regarded as a performance of 'Umra in reward according to the Prophet's saying.

Queen ملكة

Quest حاجة - طلب - بحث
Quiescence هدوء - طمأنينة

Qur'an **القرآن الكريم**

The "Recitation". The Holy Qur'an. Also called Al-Furqaan,"The Discrimination (between truth and falsehood)". The Final Revelation of Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala to Ins wal-Jinn (mankind and the Jinn). Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala Himself decreed that it is He who will preserve the Holy Qur'an from any deletion or addition or alteration until the Day of Resurrection. It is generally understood that it is a book meant for the Muslims alone. In fact, it is a book for all mankind and jinn to follow up to the Day of Judgement, but it has been accepted only by those who have submitted their will (the Muslims) to Allah the Almighty. The people whom the Qur'an is intended to benefit are described in Suratul-Baqara (2):1-5.They are the successful ones. The Holy Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, through the Angel Jibreel (the Angel Gabriel), peace be upon him, during a period of twenty-three years. The Holy Qur'an is the greatest of the Last Messenger's miracles, since he could neither read nor write and had never received any formal education. The Holy Qur'an is the uncreated word of Allah. The Holy Qur'an contains 114 Suwar, composed of 6,616 Ayat, 77,934 words and 323,671 letters.
Surah Index :

- 1. The Opening
- 2. The Cow
- 3. The Family Of 'Imran, The House Of 'Imran
- 4. Women
- 5. The Table, The Table Spread
- 6. Cattle, Livestock
- 7. The Heights

- 8. Spoils Of War, Booty
- 9. Repentance, Dispensation
- 10. Jonah
- 11. Hud
- 12. Joseph
- 13. The Thunder
- 14. Abraham
- 15. Al-hijr, Stoneland, Rock City
- 16. The Bee
- 17. Isra', The Night Journey, Children Of Israel
- 18. The Cave
- 19. Mary
- 20. Ta-ha
- 21. The Prophets
- 22. The Pilgrimage
- 23. The Believers
- 24. Light
- 25. The Criterion, The Standard
- 26. The Poets
- 27. The Ant, The Ants
- 28. The Story, Stories
- 29. The Spider
- 30. The Romans, The Byzantines
- 31. Luqman
- 32. The Prostration, Worship, Adoration
- 33. The Clans, The Coalition, The Combined Forces
- 34. Saba, Sheba
- 35. The Angels, Orignator
- 36. Ya-sin
- 37. Those Who Set The Ranks, Drawn Up In Ranks

- 38. Sad, (the Letter) Sad (S)
- 39. The Troops, Throngs
- 40. The Believer, The Forgiver (god)
- 41. (signs) Spelled Out, Ha-mim
- 42. Councel, Consultation
- 43. Ornaments Of Gold, Luxury
- 44. Smoke
- 45. Crouching
- 46. The Wind-curved Sandhills, The Dunes
- 47. Muhammad
- 48. Victory, Conquest
- 49. The Private Apartments, The Inner Apartments
- 50. Qaf, (the Letter), (Q)
- 51. The Winnowing Winds
- 52. The Mount
- 53. The Star
- 54. The Moon
- 55. The Beneficent, The Mercy Giving
- 56. The Event, The Inevitable
- 57. Iron
- 58. She That Disputeth, The Pleading Woman
- 59. Exile, Banishment
- 60. She That Is To Be Examined, Examining Her
- 61. The Ranks, Battle Array
- 62. The Congregation, Friday
- 63. The Hypocrites
- 64. Mutual Disillusion, Haggling
- 65. Divorce
- 66. Banning, Prohibition
- 67. The Sovereignty, Control
- 68. The Pen, (the Letter) N

- 69. The Reality
- 70. The Ascending Stairways, Staircases Upward, Sckeptic
- 71. Noah
- 72. The Jinn, Sprites
- 73. The Enshrouded One, Bundled Up
- 74. The Cloaked One, The Man Wearing A Cloak
- 75. The Rising Of The Dead, Resurrection
- 76. Time, Man, (every) Man, This (day-and-)age
- 77. The Emissaries, Winds Sent Forth
- 78. The Tidings, The Announcement
- 79. Those Who Drag Forth, Soul-snatchers
- 80. He Frowned!
- 81. The Overthrowing, Extinguished! Wrapping Things Up
- 82. The Cleaving, Bursting Apart
- 83. Defrauding, The Cheats, Cheating
- 84. The Sundering, Splitting Open
- 85. The Mansions Of The Stars, Constellations
- 86. The Morning Star, The Nightcomer
- 87. The Most High, Glory To Your Lord In The Highest
- 88. The Overwhelming, The Pall
- 89. The Dawn, Daybreak
- 90. The City, This Countryside
- 91. The Sun
- 92. The Night
- 93. The Morning Hours, Morning Bright!
- 94. Solace, Consolation, Relief
- 95. The Fig, The Figtree
- 96. The Clot, Read!
- 97. Power, Fate

- 98. The Clear Proof, Evidence
- 99. The Earthquake
- 100. The Courser, The Chargers
- 101. The Calamity, The Stunning Blow, The Disaster
- 102. Rivalry In World Increase, Competition
- 103. The Declining Day, Eventide, The Epoch
- 104. The Traducer, The Gossipmonger
- 105. The Elephant
- 106. Winter, Quraysh
- 107. Small Kindnesses, Almsgiving, Have You Seen?
- 108. Abundance, Plenty
- 109. The Disbelievers, Atheists
- 110. Succour, Divine Support
- 111. Palm Fibre, The Flame
- 112. The Unity, Sincerity, Oneness Of God
- 113. The Daybreak, Dawn
- 114. Mankind

Quraish **قريش**

One of the greatest tribes in pre-Islamic Arabia. The Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, belonged to this tribe. At first they were an avowed enemy to the Prophet, but the vast majority accepted Islam after the conquest of Makkah in 8AH by Muhammad and 10,000 of his companions, may the blesssings and peace of Allah be on him and them. Surah 106 of the Holy Qur' an. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Qamar (54):43-46,51.

***Qurbaan*:** **قربان**

Literally means "sacrifice". In Islam it refers to the sacrificing of animals solely for the pleasure of Allah Ta'ala on the day of eid ul-ad'haa and the two days following it.

R

Ra'd (Ar) The Thunder **الرعد**

"The Thunder". Surah 13 of the Holy Qur' an.

Rabbi	حاخام حبر
Rabbinical	حاخام
Rabble	الرعاع السوقة
Race	جنس اصل سلالة
Racism	سلالية عنصرية

Rahaman (Ar) Most Gracious **الرحمن**

"Ar-hahman". Most Gracious, Merciful. One of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allah Ta'ala. Surah 55 of the Holy Qur' an. This Surah is referred to as "The Bride of the Holy Qur an

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Raheem (Ar) Most Merciful **الرحيم**

"Ar-Raheem". Most Merciful. One of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allah Ta'ala. . It is said that the Attribute of Ar-Raheern consists of the mercy of Allah that is only experienced by the Muslims, whereas the Attribute of Ar-Rahman consists of the mercy of Allah that is experienced by the whole creation. For example, all creatures are fed until they die, but only the Muslims experience the reward of breaking the fast at the end of each day of Ramadan, and the reward of meeting their Lord in the next world.

Rajm (Ar) Stoning **الرجم**

Stoning. In Islamic law the Hadd punishment for whoever is married and commits adultery is to be stoned to death.

Rak'a **ركعــــه**

A unit of the Salat (Prayer), a complete series of standing, bowing, two prostrations and sittings. Plural: Rak'at.

Ramadan **رمضـــان**

The ninth month of the Islamic clendar. It is a very important month in the Islamic world.

1. It is the month of fasting, during which all adult Muslims who are in good health fast from the first light of dawn until sunset each day. During the first third of the fast you taste Allah's mercy; during the second third you taste Allah's forgiveness; and during the last third you taste freedom from the Fire. See Holy Qur' an, Al-Baqara (2):185.
2. It is the month in which the revelation of the Holy Qur' an to our Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, commenced.
3. The Lailatul Qadr (see (Qadr, Lailatul) occurs in this month.
4. The famous Battle of Badr was fought and won in this month.
5. The Conquest of Makka by Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, took place in this month.

Rancour غل - حقد

Random عشوائى

Ransom فدية - فداء

Rasool Messenger **رســـول**

Messenger. A prophet of Allah Ta' ala who came with a pure revelation from Allah to mankind and the Jinn. For a complete

list of the messengers and prophets referred to in the Qur' an: See Mursallen. Plural: Rusull. See Rusull.

Rasoolu'llah Messenger of Allah **رسول الله**

Messenger of Allah. Throughout the history of the world Allah has sent messengers with a Book to explain Tawheed to man and Jinn, and to show them how to live at peace. The Muslims accept and believe in all the messengers, including the prophets Nooh (Noah), Ibrahim (Abraham), Musa (Moses), Dawood (David), Isa (Jesus), peace be upon them all, and especially Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. See Mursallen.

Ratification	تصديق - مصادقة
Rationality	عقلانية
Rattle death	حشرجة الموت
Readiness	قبول - تأهب
Realm	مملكة - دولة
Reasoning	تعقل - تفكر - جدال
Rebel	متمرد - عاص
Rebellious	متمرد
Rebellion	تمرد - عصيان - ثورة
Recitation	تلاوة - القاء
Recluse	معتزل - ناسك
Reclusion	عزلة - اعتكاف
Recognition	قبول - اعتراف - تمييز
Recoil	ارتد - ترجع
Reconciliation	وفاق - تسوية - مصالحة
Recondite	غامض - سرى - خفى
Reconnoiter	تجسس - استطلع
Recorded	مدون - مسجل

Recourse	استنجاد - التجاء
Recrute	مدد
Redemption	فداء - فدية - استرداد
Redoubtable	جبار - مريع
Reformation	اصلاح - تهذيب
Reformer	مصلح
Refrain	قرار - مذهب
Refuge	ملجأ - مأوى
Refutation	دحض - نقض - تفنيد
Regal	ملكى
Regenerate	مهتد - متجدد
Region	اقليم - مقاطعة
Registration	تدوين - تسجيل
Regress	ارتداد- نكوص
Regression	ردة - عودة - تقهقر
Regular	منتظم - قانونى
Regularity	نظام - قانونية - تناسق
Regulation	قاعدة - نظام - قانون
Reign	حكم - تسلط
Reinforcement	مدد - امداد - تقوية - تعزيز
Relationship	علاقة - قرابة
Reliable	ثقة
Reliance	وثوق - اتكال - اعتماد
Relics	اثار - بقايا - ذخائر

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religion ***Deen*** **الدين**

1. Deen Usually translated as 'religion', but in fact meaning 'life-transaction', the transaction being

between Allah and each of his created beings. The life-transaction, or religion, of Allah Ta'ala is universal. It is the way of Islam (submisson of will to Allah Ta'ala). He sent the same message to Nooh (Noah), Ibrahim (Abraham), Musa (Moses), Isa (Jesus) and all the other prophets, peace be on all of them, but mankind, through ignorance or intentional misguidance by others, has altered the religion of Allah again and again. Allah Ta'ala sent the Holy Qur'an as the final revelation and guidance for mankind and the Jinn who will all be judged on the Day of Resurrection.

2. Also indicates the judgement itself, i.e. "Yaum al-Deen" (Judgement Day).

Religious	تقى دينى
Religiousness	تدين
Remission	غفران مغفرة
Remonstrance	احتجاج اعتراض
Remorseful	حى الضمير
Renegade	مرتد مارق
Renunciate	انكر نبذ تبرأ
Renunciation	انكار نبذ تبرؤ
Reentance	توبة ندم
Repentant	تائب نادم أواب
Repose	راحة اطمئنان
Reprehension	لوم تعنيف زجر
Representative	نائب وكيل
Repression	قمع كبح
Reprobation	استهجان نبذ
Reproof	تعنيف توبيخ

Reputation	سمعة صيت
Rescission	فسخ نقض الغاء
Reservation	حفظ - استبقاء
Resignation	استسلام - اذعان
Resolution	عزم - تصميم
Respect	احترام
Respite	مهلة - امهال
Responsibility	مسئولية
Restorative	مجدد
Restrictions	شروط - تحفظات
Resurrect	بعث - نشور
Resurrection	القيامة - البعث
Retaliation	انتقام
Reticent	كاظم - كتوم
Retinue	بطانة - حاشية
Retire	تقهقر - اعتزل
Retirement	اعتزال - انسحاب
Retreat	تقهقر - عزلة
Retribution	جزاء - عقاب
Retrogression	رجوع - ارتداد
Revealed	أوحى
Revelation	وحى - الهام - تجليات
Revenge	انتقام - ثأر
Reverence	وقار - احترام
Revolt	تمرد - عصيان
Revolution	ثورة - انقلاب
Reward	الأجر
Rhetorician	بليغ - حصيف

Right حق

Righteous صالح - عادل

Righteousness and awe of Birr wa Taqwa البر والتقوي

Righteousness and awe of the Creator which ~nspire a person to be on guard against wrong action and eager for ac don which are pleasing to Allah.

The Rightly-Guided Caliphs (11-40 A.H.) الخلفاء الراشدون

The Rightly-Guided Caliphs (11-40 A.H.) : The Rightly-Guided Caliphs are the first four Caliphs who succeeded the Prophet (peace be upon him). The Rightly-Guided Caliphs are the outstanding members of the Community and its symbols, leaders of the Call and its guards. They preserved the unity of the Muslim community and managed the affairs of the Islamic state. They are: Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq, `Umar bin Al-Khattab, `Uthman bin `Affan and `Ali bin Abi Talib.

Rigid صارم عنيف

Risk مجازفة مخاطرة

Rite شعيرة

Rituals طقوس شعائر

Rizq Provision رزق

rizq. Provisions that God destines for a person, in such forms as additional income, food, clothing, or a natural resource such as water. See fatahna.

Provision. Sustenance. Derives from the word "Al-Razaq" The Provider or Sustainer, one of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allah Ta' ala.

Rooh Spirit روح

Spirit. See Holy Qur' an, Al-Hijr (15):29, Al-isra (17):85-86, Al-Mujadilah (58):22, Al-Ma' arif (70):4, An-Naba' (78):38, Al- Qadr (97):4.

Rooh AL Qudus The Holy Spirit روح القدس

The Holy Spirit. Another name for the Angel Jibreel (Gabriel), peace be on him. His duty was to communicate between Mlah and His prophets. Alah Ta'ala strengthened the Prophet Isa (Jesus), peace be on him, with the Holy Spirit (Al-Baqara (2):87, 253). This is one of the reasons why the Nasara (Christians) believe that the Prophet Jesus was divine. If Jesus was Allah, then why did he need strengthening? They also believed that the Holy Spirit was divine. If the Holy Spirit was Allah, then how was He sent and by whom? Who has the power to command Allah to go anywhere? Do they not know that Allah is "AI-Wahid", "The Unique"? Glory be to Allah, the Most High. Surely they disbelieve who say that Allah has associates.

Ruh-ul-Lah روح الله

According to the early religious scholars from among the companions of the Prophet saw and their students and the Mujtahidûn, there is a rule to distinguish between the two nouns in the genitive construction.

(A) When one of the two nouns is Allah, and the other is a person of a thing, e.g.,

(i) Allah's House (Bait-ul-Lah),
(ii) Allah's Messenger;
(iii) Allah's slave ('Abdullah);
(iv) Allah's spirit (Ruh-ul- Lah) etc.

The rule of the above words is that the second noun, e.g., House, Messenger, slave, spirit, etc. is created by Allah and is honourable in His Sight and similarly Allah's spirit may be understood as the spirit of Allah, in fact, it

is a soul created by Allah, i.e. Jesus, and it was His Word: "Be!", - and he was created (like the creation of Adam).

(B) But when one of the two is Allah and the second is neither a person nor a thing, then it is not a created thing but is a quality of Allah, e.g.,

(i) Allah's Knowledge ('Ilmullah);
(ii) Allah's Life (Hayatullah); (iii) Allah's Statement (Kalamullah);
(iv) Allah's Self (Dhatullah)etc.

Root جذر - أصل

Royal ملكى

Rude فظ - وقح

Ruqya **رقيه**

Divine words, usually from the Holy Qur' an, used as a recitafion to cure an illness or a disease.

Rule حكم - قاعدة - سلطة

Ruler حاكم - متسلط

Runagate كافر - ضال

S

Sabian صابىء
Sacerdotal كهنوتى
Sacred مقدس - دينى
Sacredness قداسة - حرمة
Sacrifice ضحية - ذبيحة - قربان
Sadness حزن - غم

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afa and Marwa **الصفا والمروه**
Two small hills in Makkah, in Al-Haram as-Shareef (The Grand Masjid) to the east. It is an essential part of an Umra and the Hajj to walk seven times between the two places, quickening one's step briefly between two points between them. This is called Sa'i. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2):

Safety امن - سلامة
Sage حيم - عاقل

Sahih **صحيح**
Healthy and sound with no defects. Authentic, as regards Ahadeeth, such as Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim.

Sahih Bukhari **صحيح البخارى**
A book of authentic Ahadeeth compiled by Imam Bukhari.

Sahih Muslim **صحيح مسلم**
A book of authentic Ahadeeth compiled by Imam Muslim.

Sahu **سهو**

Literally means forgetting. If one adds to or subtracts from what is required during the Salat (Prayer), out of forgetfulness or lack of attention, then one must perform two extra prostrations at the end of the Salat. This is called Sajda Sahu.

Saint قديس - ولى
Sake قصد - سبيل - غاية

Sakina Calm **السكينه**

Calm, peaceful tranquillity, perfect calmness, serenity, due to the Presence of Allah being made clear and apparent. See Holy Qur'an, At-Taubah (9):26, 40, Al-Fath (48):4, 18, 26.

Salaf Forebears **السلف**

Forebears, predecessors, ancestors.

Al Salaf al Saalih **السلف الصالح**

the righteous forebears - refers to the early generations of Muslims including the Sahaabah and the Taabi`oon.

Salafi **سلفي**

Literally, "the early years". Salafi is used generally to describe the early generations of the Muslims, particularly the companions of the Messenger of Allah and those who followed them, may the blessings and peace of Allah be on him and them. In the present age the term is sometimes used to describe a Muslim who closely follows the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet Muhammad and As-Salafiyeen as-Saliheen, the righteous companions of Muhammad.

Salat **الصـــــلاه**

- Prayers. There are five daily obligatory prayers in Islam,consisting of fixed sets of standings, bowings, prostrations and sittings in worship to Allah. These are called Rak 'at. The number of Rak'at in each prayer and their timings are:
  1. Fajr - dawn - two Rak'at.
  2. Duhr - noon - four Rak'at.
  3. 'Asr - afternoon - four Rak' at.
  4. Maghreb - sunset - three Rak'at.
  5. Isha - late evening - four Rak'at.

  These five Salat are one of the Arkan of islam. See Arkan.It is necessary to be in Ghusl and in Wudu when doing the Salat. For voluntary Salat: See NafiIah.
- One of the eight gates of Jannah (Paradise). See Jannah.

Salatud_duha **صلاة الضحى**

A Nafl Salat that is prayed after sunrise and before noon.

Salatul Janaza Funeral prayer **صلاة الجنازه**

Funeral prayer. It is permitted to do Salatul Janaza only over the dead bodies of Muslims. This prayer is done in the standing position only, and usually immediately before the burial. It contains four Takbirs:

1. After the first Takbir - read Suratul Fatiha.
2. After the second Takbir - recite any Dua'a for the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace,but it is preferred to do the Tashahhud (see Tashahhud)and the Salat aI-Ibrahimiya: "AIlahumma salle 'ala Muhammad wa 'ala alec Muhammad kama salaira Ibrahim wa 'ala alee Ibrahim; fill 'alameen innaka hameedun

majeed. Allahumma barak 'ala Muhammad wa 'ala alee Muhammad kama barak ta ibrahim wa 'ala alec Ibrahim; fill 'alameen innaka hamidun majeed." ("O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad, as You blessed Ibrahim and the family of Ibrahim. In all the worlds surely You are Praiseworthy,Glorious. O Allah, give Muhammad blessing and the family of Muhammad, as You gave Ibrahim blessing and the family of Ibrahim. In all the worlds surely You are Praiseworthy , Glorious.")

3. After the third Takbir - pray for the deceased person, his or her relatives and the Muslim people in general.
4. After the fourth Takbir - this marks the end of the Salat.Face your right shoulder and say "Assalamu 'alaikum wa rahmarullah" ("Peace be on you and the Mercy of Allah").

Salatul Shuruq **صلاة الشروق**

A Nafl Salat of two or four Rak'at that is prayed a short while after sunrise.

Salatul Tasbih **صلاة التسابيح**

A special Nafl Salat of four Rak'at. This Salat involves praising Allah Ta'ala by including "Subhanallah, wal hamdulilah, wa la il laha illallah, wallahu akbar" ("Glory to Allah, and Praise to Allah, and there is no god except Allah and Allah is Greatest") seventy-five times in each Rak'a.

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salat ul-Jum'ah : **صلاة الجمعه**

Although most Muslims pray on their own wherever they happen to be at the time, there is an opportunity on Fridays to come together as a community to pray together. Traditionally,

the midday prayer on Friday is said at the mosque, where the imam or a guest will read passages from the Qur'an and may give a lesson – much as Muhammad may have done thousands of years ago. The congregation is arranged in lines (women and men have separate areas for prayer), and the synchronisation of movement and chanting by hundreds of Muslims is a powerful sight. Although attendance is obligatory for men (although not for women), a man who is sick is excused.

Saleh, peace be upon him **صالح عليه السلام**

A prophet of Islam. He was sent to the people of Thamud who lived in the north-western part of the Arabian Peninsula. They were destroyed for rejecting him. The remains of their stone dwellings still exist today. See Holy Qur'an, Al-'Araf(7):73-79, At-Tawbah (11):61 -68, Ash-Shu'ara (26):141 -159,An-Naml (27):45-53.

Salih **صالح**

Righteous and goodly person, someone who is in the right place at the right time. It may also mean healthy and sound in body and soul.

Salsabil A fountain in Jannah **سلسبيل**

A fountain in Jannah. Literally means "seek the way". See Holy Qur'an, Al-insan (76)18.

Salutation سلام - تحية

Salavation خلاص - نجاة

Samad (As) **الصمد**

Does not have an exact meaning in English. The closest word or words that indicate the meaning are:

1. "Absolute" and "Eternal" and "Everlasting".

2. The One to Whom all created beings turn to for all their needs, and Who is not dependent on anything or anyone for any need.
3. The Most Perfect in His Attributes.One of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allah Ta'ala. For a complete list.

Sanctification	تقديس - تطهير
Sanctimonious	زنديق - منافق
Sanctity	بر - قداسة - طهارة
Sanctuary	معبد
Sapience	دراية - فطنة
Sapient	حكيم

Saqifah A shelter with a roof **السقيفه**

A shelter with a roof. The companions of the Prophet met in a Saqifah in Madinah to pledge their loyalty to Abu Bakr after the death of the Prophet.

Samad (as) **الصمد**

One of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allah. It means Absolute, Eternal, and Everlasting. It refers to the One to Whom all created beings turn to for all their needs, and Who is not dependent on anything or anyone for any need. The Most Perfect in His Attributes.

Sariya A small army **سريه**

A small army sent by the prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, for a Jihad in which he did not personally take part.

Satan الشيطان
Savage همجى - بربرى
Savagery همجية - بربرية
Saviour مخلص - منقذ

Sawm ***Fasting*** **الصـــوم**

Fasting (sawm in Arabic) is one of the Five Pillars of Islam. All healthy and sane Moslems are expected to fast (to abstain from food, drink, smoking and other bodily pleasures) during the daylight hours throughout the entire month of Ramadan. This means that they rise before dawn to eat breakfast and then eat a large meal after dusk. While they fast during the day, Moslems are expected to reflect on themselves and their standing before Allah, and ask for forgiveness for their sins. The evening meal, by contrast, is often a time of enjoyment and the gathering of friends and relatives.

Sceptic مرتاب - ملحد
Scepter صولجان
Schism انشقاق - شقاق
Scowl عبس - تجهم
Screech صيحة

Scribes of the revelation **كتاب الوحي**

Scribes of the revelation : Scribes of the revelation were those who shouldered the task of writing down the revelation.

Scruple شك - ريبة
Sculptor صانع التماثيل
Secular علمانى
Seclusion فصل - عزل

The Seat of Allah *Al-kursi* الكرسي

The Seat of Allah, al-Hayyu al-Qayoum. The size of His Seat extends over all the heavens and earth. Even though it is such a huge creation, it is still much smaller than the 'Arsh (the Throne) of Allah Ta'ala. Surah 2:255 is called Ayatul Kursi. See Surah al-Baqara (2):255. See also 'Arsh.

Seconder	معين - ظهير
Sect	طائفة - مذهب
Sedan	هودج
Sedateness	هدوء سكينة
Sedition	عصيان
Seditious	متمرد
Seductive	مضلل - مخادع
Self	ذات
Self-denial	انكار الذات

The Seljuk State دولة السلاجقة

The Seljuk State : These were the descendants of Turkman whose grandfather was Seljuk. They had so many offsprings who ruled Iran, Asia Minor, Iraq and Syria from the 11th to the 13th centuries A.D. They put an end to the Buyids and were finally brought to an end by Genghis Khan and his successors.

Seniority	أقدمية - أسبقية
Sensual	شهوانى
Sensuality	شهوانية
Serenity	رزانة - هدوء
Serdom	عبودية
Settler	مستوطن

Shafaa'a Intercession **الشفاعه**

Intercession. On the Day of Judgement Allah Ta'ala, through His Grace and Mercy, will permit the Prophet Muhammad may Allah bless him and grant him peace, to intercede on behalf of the Muslim Ummah. Three other groups may also be given leave to intercede:

1. The Anbiyaa - the prophets.
2. The Ulamaa - the people of knowledge from amongst the Muslims.
3. The Shuhadaa - the martyrs who died in the cause of Allah Ta'ala.

Shahada witness **شهـــاده**

- To witness, in this world. See Shahadatain.
- To bear witness, on the Day of Judgement. There will be four witnesses on Yaum al-Hisab (the Day of Reckoning):
    1. The Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, and the Muslim Ummah against all the other Ummahs (communities and nations).
    2. The earth and the day and the night will be given the power to speak and bear witness.
    3. Everyone's limbs will bear witness for or against theirowners.
    4. One's deeds.

  Singular of Shahadatain.

Shahawat Desires **شهـــوات**

Desires and passions.

Shahid **شهـــيد**

It means a witness or martyr.

Shaikh الشيخ

[Other Commonly Used Spellings: SHEIKH]

The word Shaikh is a title or a nickname for an elderly person or a religious leader in a community. This title is also given to a wise person. The meaning of the word Shaikh has been distorted, misused, and abused by some mass media to reflect the wrong meanings.

Shirk الشرك

Opposite of Tawheed. To associate anyone or anything with Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala. Shirk is idol-worship. Idol-worship means attributing form to Allah, encasing Him in an object, a concept, a ritual or a myth - when Allah has no form, is not like anything and cannot be conceived of or perceived. Allah the Most Merciful is prepared to forgive any sin a man or Jinn may commit, except for dying in a state of Shirk. There are three types of Shirk:

1. Shirk al-Akbar (major Shirk). This is divided into four categories:
    - Shirk ad-Du'a : invoking or supplicating to a false deity besides Allah Ta'ala, i.e. invocation or supplication by either invoking other than Allah or invoking Him through a created being or thing, such as a prophet, an angel, a saint, or even a bank manager.
    - Shirk al-Niyyah wa Iraada wal Qasd : having the intention and determination to deliberately do any type of act of worship to a deity other than Allah Ta'ala.

    - Shirk at-Ta'a: obeying any created being against the command of Allah Ta'ala. Beware of such Shirk! It is very easy to commit.
    - Shirk al-Muhabbah: loving a created being or an object more than Allah Ta'ala.
2. Shirk aI-Asghar (minor Shirk):
    - Shirk ar-Rea':carrying out a religious act for worldly gains and not for the pleasure of Allah, e.g. giving Zakat for the sake of fame or praise.
    - Shirk at-Tasmee': swearing by other than Allah, and accordingly relying on other than Allah, or attaching more importance to other than Allah.
3. Shirk aI-Khafy (hidden Shirk):heing dissatisfied with what Allah has ordained for a panicular person. Hidden Shirk is to inwardly worship anything or anyone other than Allah, or to inwardly associate something or someone as a partner with Him, especially one's self.

Shaitan ***Satan*** **شيطـــان**

Satan. An evil Jinn who prompts mankind and Jinn to rebel against Allah. We seek refuge in Allah from the evil that He has created . Plural: Shayateen. See Iblis. See Holy Qur'an, An-Nisaa (4):117-120.

Shari'a **الشريعـــه**

Islamic law as ordained by Allah Ta'ala. Literally it means 'a road'. The Shari'a is the legal and social modality of a people based on the revelation of their prophet. The last Shari'a in history is that of Islam. It abrogates all previous Shari'as. It is

being the last, therefore the easiest to follow, for it is applicable to the whole human race wherever they are.

Shu'aib, peace be upon him **شعيب عليه السلام**

A prophet of Islam. He was sent to the people of Madyan (Midian), but they rejected him, so Allah Ta'ala destroyed them with an earthquake. See Mursaleen. See Holy Qur'an,Al-A'raf(7):85-93, Houd (11):84-95.

Shuhadaa **الشهداء**

Persons who die Fee Sabeeli'llah (in the path of Allah). Allah has designated eight things for the Shuhadaa alone:

1. They are the first to be forgiven.
2. They are the first to see their place in Jannah (Paradise)
3. They are exempted from 'Adhabul-Qabr (trials and tribulations in the grave).
4. They will be exempted from fear on the Day of Resurrection.
5. They will be crowned with the "Taj al-Waqar" (literally means "the crown of respect") on that Day.
6. They will each be married to seventy-two "Houri'een"(see Hooriah).
7. They will each be given permission to intercede on behalf of seventy-two of their relatives.
8. The sweetness of Iman will physically glow from within them.

Shelter مأوى

Shivering رجفة

Shura (Ash) The Consultation **الشورى**

"The Consultation". Surah 42 of the Holy Qur'an.

Sidrat al_Muntaha **سدرة المنتهي**

"The lote-tree of the furthest limit." A tree over the Seventh Heaven near Paradise, the place where form ends and beyond which no created being may pass. See Holy Qur'an, An-Najm (53):14-18.

Sincerity إخلاص

Sinful اثيم

Sinless بار

Sins ذنوب

Siraat (As) **الصـــراط**

Literally means "road". It is the bridge over the Nar (Hellfire) which must be crossed to enter the Garden on the Day of Judgement. It is described in Ahadeeth as being narrower than the blade of a sword, thinner than a hair and as having hooks over it to snatch wrongdoers and throw them into Jahanam.Some will cross the Siraat into the Garden like lightning or like the wind, some with ease, some with difficulty, some with great difficulty and some will fall into the waiting Fire below. See Holy Qur' an, Mariam (19):71.

Sirah (As) **السيره**

[Other Commonly Used Spellings: SEERAH] The writings of the companions of the Prophet (s.a.w.) about him, his personality, his life story. and his ways of handling different situations is called Sirah. The famous collections of the Sirah are At-Tabari, Ibn Ishaq, and Ibn Hisham. The Sirah is a source

of reference that Muslims rely on in their daily life situations and problems.

Siwak **سواك**

A piece of branch or root of a tree called al-Arak used as a toothbrush.

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slander ***Buhtan*** **بهتان**

A false accusation, calumny, slander.

Slaughter ذبح - نحر

Slave عبد - رق

Slaver نخاس

Slavery عبودية - رق

Slave-trade تجارة الرقيق

Slyness دهاء - مكر

Sociability حسن المعاشرة

Social اجتماعى - عمرانى

Society مجتمع

Sodomite لوطى

Soldier جندى

Solemn مهيب وقور

Solemnity مهابة - خشوع

Solidarity التضامن

Soliloquy النجوى - مناجاة النفس

Slogan شعار

Solomon سليمان عليه السلام

Solven مقتدر

Sonship بنوة

Soothsayer منجم - عراف

Sorcerer ساحر - عراف

Sorceress ساحرة - عرافة
Sorcery سحر
Sordid بخيل
Sorrow حزن - الم
Sorcery السحر الأسود
Sot سكير
Souls ارواح
Sovereignty سيادة

***The specific reason Asbab An-Nazul* أسباب النزول**

The specific reason and circumstances for the revelation of various verses of the Holy Qur'an. For example: Surat at-Taubah, Ayat 79-80 (the story of Abu 'Aqeel). In 9AH the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, asked for contributions to finance his Tabuk expedition. Being very poor, but still yearning to contribute, Abu 'Aqeel decided to offer his services, which lasted from dusk till dawn. He received only two handfuls of barley in payment. He took the entire payment and presented it to Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. A group of Munafiqeen (hypocrites) saw this and started to deride Abu 'Aqeel by saying, "Look at Abu 'Aqeel, does he think that Allah is in need of such a pathetic donation?" Allah Ta'ala became so angry with them that He immediately sent down the Holy Spirit Jibreel (The Angel Gabriel), peace be on him, to reveal Surah 9: 79-80 to Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace.

Spell رقية

***Spendthrift Bukhl* بخل**

Spendthrift. Allah Ta'ala has forbidden mankind to be either misers or over-generous to a fault. See Holy Qur'an, Suwar : Al-Isra (17):26-29, Al-Furqan (25):67.

(The) spider 'Ankaboot (Al) العنكبـوت

"The spider" The spider who made its web over the Ghar Thaur (Cave of Thaur) where the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, and Abu Bakr, may Allah be pleased with him, hid from the Quraish on his way to Madinah. Surah 29 of the Holy Qur' an.

Spiritualism	روحانية
Spleen	الحقد
Splendid	بهى - فاخر
Splendour	بهاء - رونق

The Spoils of War Anfaal (Al) الأنفــال

"The Spoils of War". Surah 8 of the Holy Qur'an.

Spoliation	نهب - سلب - اغتصاب
Spontaneously	اختياراً - طوعاً
Squad	فرقة - شرذمة
Stateliness	ابهة - فخامة
Statuary	صانع التماثيل
Status	مكانة
Statute	سنة - قانون
Steadfast	ثابت - راسخ
Steady	ثابت - مثابر
Stickler	مكابر - معاند
Stinginess	بخل - شح
Stingy	بخيل - شحيح
Stoop	انحناء
Straightness	اعتدال - استقامة

Strait	مضيق - بوغاز
Strayed	ضل
Stress	اهمية - خطورة
Stricken	منكوب
Stubborn	عنيد
Suavity	دماثة - رقة - طلاوة
Subdue	يخضع

Subhan Allah   Glory be to Allah **سبحان الله**

Glory be to Allah. Far removed is He from anything imperfect associated with Him and far removed is He from anything unsuitable ascribed to Him!

Subhanahu wa Ta'ala **سبحانه وتعالي**

"May He be Glorified and Exalted." One of the many ways of glorifying Allah the Almighty. It means "Glory be to Allah on High. Far removed is He from any imperfection". The shortened form of this glorification is "Allah Ta'ala".

Subjection	اخضاع - خضوع - اذعان
Subjectivity	ذاتية
Subjugate	قهر - استعبد
Sublimity	سمو - رفعة - جلال
Suborder	قبيلة - طائفة
Subordinates	التابعون
Subsequence	تبعية
Success	نجاح - فلاح
Successor	خليفة
Sufferance	معاناة

Sulaiman, peace be uon him **سليمان عليه السلام**

Solomon. A prophet of Islam and a wise king. He was the son of the Prophet (and King) Dawood (David), peace be on both of them. He ruled the north-western Arabian Peninsula for about forty years. Allah Ta'ala gifted him with many powers,which included having power over the winds, being able to converse with the birds and ants and other animals, and having power over the evil Jinn. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Anbiya (21): 79-82, An-Naml (27):15-44, Saba (34):12-14, Saad (38):30-40.See Mursaleen.

Sunnah traditions السنه

All the traditions and practices of Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, that are recorded not only in such books as Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim, but also in living people to whom these traditions and practices have been transmitted, from person to person, from then until now.Although the Sunnah has come to refer almost exclusively to the practice of the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, it also comprises the customs of the first generation of Muslims in Madina. They learned their Islam directly from the Prophet, not from books, and transmitted what they had learned to the next generation. Thus they have become models whom all Muslims should follow. The Sunnah is a complete behaviourial science that has been systematically kept outside the learning framework of this society. It cannot be learned from books, although books can be helpful. It can only be learned from real Muslims who are true teachers. Plural: Sunnan.

Surah ســــورة

A chapter of the Holy Qur'an. Literally means "a form". There are 114 Suwar in the Holy Qur'an. Plural: Suwar.

Superstition خرافة

Supplication تضرع - توسل

Supplication: Invoking Allah for whatever one desires.

Support معونة

Surrender تسليم - استسلام

Sustenance الرزق

Suzerainty سيادة

Sway سلطة - نفوذ

Swear اقسم - حلف

Swearing يمين - قسم

Sword سيف - حسام

Sowrdman سياف

Sylph حورية

Symmetry تناسق

Synagogue مجمع اليهود

T

Taaghout (pl. Tawaagheet) **الطاغوت**

The Sharee'ah definition of Taaghout is: "Anyone (or anything) that is worshipped, obeyed or followed other than Allah". In other words, Taaghout is a false deity (god).

If someone worships a person, and that person accepts to be worshipped then he is Taaghout. Likewise, if a person makes legislation he too is Taaghout, as only Allah has the right to legislate.

Taaghout can be a ruler (who does not rule by Islam), police (who do not enforce Islam), a stone, constitution, animal, scholar (who does not judge by the Sharee'ah), celebrity etc.

Whoever follows or worships the Taaghout, he will become one himself.

Taboo تحريم - محرم

Tabuk **تبوك**

A famous town 400 miles north of Madinah al-Munawarah close to Shaam. In 9AH the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, hearing that the Byzantines were gathering a large army to march against the Muslims, led a large expedition to Tabuk, on what was to be his last campaign, only to find that the Byzantine army had withdrawn back into its own territory.

Tadabour Meditation and consideration **التدبر**

Taghabunn (At) Mutual Loss **التغابن**

"Mutual Loss". Another name for the Final Houn Surah 64 of the Holy Qur'an.

Tâghût **طاغوت**

: The word Tâghût covers a wide range meanings: It means anything worshipped other than the Real God (Allah), i.e. all the false deities. It may be Satan, devils, idols, stones, sun, stars, angels, human beings e.g. Jesus, Messengers of Allah, who were falsely worshipped and taken as Tâghûts. Likewise saints, graves, rulers, leaders, etc., are falsely worshipped, and wrongly followed.

Tahqiq **تحقيق**

Recitation of the Holy Qur'an in a very slow manner. This method is used only when one is learning or teaching Taj weed.

Taif **الطائف**

A city fifty miles east of Makkah, where the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, went to preach after being rejected, beaten and nearly killed by the pagan Quraish of Makkah in the second year before Hijra. There too he suffered beatings and humiliation. On his return journey to Makkah, Allah Ta'ala revealed to him that although the people of Taif had rejected him, the Jinn had accepted him. It was then that Surarul Jinn (Surah 72) was revealed to him.

Tajweed **تجويد**

Recitation of the Holy Qur'an with precise articulation and exact intonation.

Takathur (Al): **التكاثر**

"The Race for Worldly Gains". Surah 102 of the Holy Qur' an.

Takweer (At) The Overthrowing **التكوير**

"The Overthrowing". Surah 81 of the Holy Qur'an.

Talbiya **تلبيه**

The call that the pilgrims make to their Lord on the Hajj, saying: "Labbaik, labbaik, Allahumma labbaik." ("I am totally at Your service, I am totally at Your service, O Allah I am totally at Your service.")

"La shareeka laka labbaik." ("You have no partner, I am totally at Your service.")

"Innal hamda wa n'imata laka wal mulk." ("Truly, the praise and the blessing are Yours, and the dominion.")

"La shareeka lak." ("You have no partners.")

Tale اسطورة

Talisman طلسم

Talut **طـــالوت**

King Saul. He led his army against the army of Jalut (Goliath). See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2):247-249.

Tamper عبث تحرش

Taqwa Fear of Allah **التقـــوى**

Fear of Allah, being careful, knowing your place in the cosmos. Its proof is the experience of awe, of Allah, which inspires a person to be on guard against wrong action and eager for actions pleasing to Allah. Fearing Allah as He should be feared is one of the major signs of being a faithful Muslim. Piety and restraint (through Taqwa) in times of hardship are signs of having achieved the essence and spirit of Islam, and thus Allah's blessing. See Holy Qur'an, Aali 'Imran (3):102-103,AS-Hashr (59):18-19.

Tariq (Al) The Night Visitant **الطـــارق**
"The Night Visitant". Surah 86 of the Holy Qur'an.

Tarteel **ترتيل**
Measured recitation of the Holy Qur'an taking extreme care with regard to the rules of slow reading, pausing and stopping at every indicated point.

Tashahhud **التشهـد**
Reciting the following silently while one is in Qu'ud (i.e. the sitting position) during Salat: "Attahiyatu lillahe wa salawatu tayibat. Assalamu 'alaika ya aiuhan nabiu wa rahmatullahe wa barakatuhu. Wa assalamu 'alaina wa 'ala 'ibadillahe saleheen. Ashadu an Ia illaha illal lah. Wa ashadu anna Muhammadar rasoolu' llah." ("Greetings are for Allah and all prayers and all good. Peace be on you 0 Prophet and the Mercy of Allah and His blessing. Peace be on us and on the right-acting slaves of Allah. I bear witness that there is no god except Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of , recitation of the Tashahhud is followed by recitation of Salat al-Ibrahimiya. See Salatul-Janaza.

Tasneem **تسنيم**
Name of a fountain in Jannah (Paradise) whose drink is superior to the purest of wines. Its nectar will only be drunk by those near est to Allah Ta'ala. Literally means "rich and elevated". See Holy Qur' an, Al-Mutafifeen (83):27-28.

Taubah **التوبـــه**
Returning to correct action after error, turning away from wrong action to Allah and asking His Forgiveness, turning to face Allah whereas before one turned one's back.

Name of one of the eight gates of Jannah (Paradise). See Jannah.
"Repentance". Another name for Al-Baraah. Surah 9 of the Holy Qur' an.

Tauhîd **التوحيد**

: It has three aspects; A, B and C:

(A) Oneness of the Lordship of Allah; Tauhîd-ar-Rububiyya: To believe that there is only one Lord for all the universe, its Creator, Organizer, Planner, Sustainer, and the Giver of Security, etc., and that is Allah.

(B) Oneness of the worship of Allah; Tauhîd-al-Uluhiyya: To believe that none has the right to be worshipped [e.g. praying, invoking, asking for help (from the unseen), swearing, slaughtering sacrifices, giving charity, fasting, pilgrimage, etc.], but Allah.

(C) Oneness of the Names and the Qualities of Allah;

***Tauhîd-al-Asmâ was-Sifat*:** **توحيد الأسماء والصفات**

To believe that : (i) we must not name or qualify Allah except with what He or His Messenger saw has named or qualified Him; (ii) none can be named or qualified with the Names or Qualifications of Allah; e.g. Al-Karim; (iii) we must confirm Allah's all qualifications which Allah has stated in His Book (the Qur'ân) or mentioned through His Messenger (Muhammad saw) without changing them or ignoring them completely or twisting the meanings or giving resemblance to any of the created things; e.g. Allah is present over His Throne as mentioned in the Qur'ân. (V. 20 : 5): "The Most Beneficent (i.e. Allah) Istawa (rose over) the (Mighty) Throne" over the seventh heaven; and He only comes down over the first (nearest) heaven (to us) during the day of 'Arafât (Hajj, i.e. 9th Dhul-Hijja) and also during the last third part of the night, as

mentioned by the Prophet saw , but He is with us by His Knowledge only, not by His Personal Self (Bi-Dhatihi), "There is nothing like unto Him, and He is the All-Hearer, the All-Seer." (The Qur'ân, V. 42:11).
This holy Verse confirms the quality of hearing and the quality of sight for Allah without resemblance to others; and likewise He also said:
"To one whom I have created with Both My Hands," (V. 38:75); and He also said:
"The Hand of Allah is over their hands.": (V. 48:10, The Qur'ân). This confirms two Hands for Allah, but there is no similarity for them.
This is the Faith of all true believers, and was the Faith of all the Prophets of Allah from Noah, Abraham, Moses and Christ till the last of the Prophets, Muhammad saw . It is not like as some people think that Allah is present every-where, here, there and even inside the breasts of men.
These three aspects of Tauhîd are included in the meanings of Lâ ilâha ill Allâh (none has the right to be worshipped but Allah).
It is also essential to follow Allah's Messenger Muhammad saw : Wajûb Al-Itteba' and it is a part of Tauhîd-al-Uluhiyya. This is included in the meaning: "I testify that Muhammad saw is the Messenger of Allah" and this means, "None has the right to be followed after Allah's Book (the Qur'ân), but Allah's Messenger saw ". [See the Qur'ân (V. 59:7) and (V. 3:31)].

Tawaf **طـــواف**

The circling of the Holy Ka'aba. Tawaf is done in sets of seven circuits, after each of which it is necessary to pray two Rak'at,preferably at or near the Maqaam al-Ibrahim. See Tawaf al-Ifada.

Tawheed (Al) Monotheism The Divine Unity **التوحيد**

The Divine Unity, Unity in its most profound sense. Allah is One in His Essence and His Attributes and His Acts. The whole universe and what it contains is One unified event which in itself has no lasting reality. Allah is the Real, AI-Haqq. Although Allah is indivisible and beyond conception, Tawheed can be viewed from four distinct perspectives:

1. Tawheed aI-Rububiyah : Unity of Lordship. To perceive that there is only one Lord, the Master and Creator of the Universe, Who oversees and orders it in every moment, and that He is Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala.
2. Tawheed aI-Uluhiyah : Unity of Worship. To realise that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah "Wahdahu Ia shareeka'lah" ("Alone without partner").
3. Tawheed al-Asma wa Sifaat : Unity of Names and Attributes of Allah Ta'ala. To comprehend that:
    - None can qualify or name Allah except as He or Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, have named or qualified Him.
    - None can be named or qualified with the Names or the Attributes that belong only to Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala. For example, none maybe called "AI-Muhyee" ("the Giver of Life") except Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala Himself.
    - We must accept all the Ayat and Ahadeeth (Sahih)regarding the Attributes of Allah without altering their meaning in any way whatsoever. For a full list of the Attributes of Allah Ta'ala.

4. Tawheed al-Itabaa : Unity in following the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. To believe in and recite the words "Ashadu anna Muhammadar-Rasoolullah" ("I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah") and to follow the way of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, as much as one is able, in life and worship. It is only by following the way of Islam that the true nature of Tawhid becomes apparent.

Another name for Suratul Ikhlas.

Tawrat: **التـــوراة**

The revelation received by Moses, the Law of Moses often used to designate all the books of the Old Testament.

Tax ضريبة

Taxation الخراج الضرائب

Tayammum **التيمم**

Tayammum literally means 'to intend to do a thing'. As an Islamic legal term, it refers to wiping one's hands and face with clean earth as a substitution for ablution when water cannot be obtained

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Temerity مجازفة - تهور

Temper مزاج - طبع

Temperance اعتدال - عفة

Temperate معتدل - عفيف

Temple هيكل - معبد

Temptation اغراء

Tendency میل

Tenet عقيدة - اعتقاد- مذهب

Tension توتر

Territory مقاطعة - قطر

Terror فزع - رعب

Term الأجل

Testament وصية - عهد - ميثاق

Testify يشهد

Testimonial شهادة

Testimony شاهد - شهادة

Thamud **ثمود**

Successors to the people of 'Ad. They lived in north-western Arabia between what is now known as Madinah and Syria. Their prophet was Saleh (peace be on him). Allah Ta'ala destroyed them with an earthquake. See Holy Qur' an, Al-A'raf (7):73-79, Hud (11):61-68, Ash'Shu'araa (26):141-159, An-Naml (27):45-53, Az-Zariyat (51):43-45,Al-Qamar(54):23-31.

Theism التأليه

Theologians علماء الكلام

Theology علم الكلام

Theosophy تصوف

Thicket ايكة

Thrall عبودية - رق

Thralldom عبودية - استعباد

Threat تهديد - وعيد

The Throne of Allah 'Arsh **العرش**

The Throne of Allah. The 'Arsh is the immense starless heaven that encompasses the visible Universe, which is referred to as the Kursi. Sayyidina 'Ali, may Allah he pleased with him, said that the relationship of the Kursi to the 'Arsh is like that of a small ring lying in the middle of a vast desert. This is why 'Arsh is correctly translated as 'Throne' and Kursi as 'Seat or 'Foot-stool', although sometimes those who are unaware of the existence and nature of the Arsh translate Kursi as 'Throne'.

Thunder رعد

Thunderbolt صاعقة

Tidiness اتقان

Tilawat **تــــــلاوات**

This word has a variety of meanings, depending on the context:

Studying the Qur'an in order to understand it in the way it should be understood. See Al-Baqara (2):121.

Meditating and reflecting on the Qur'an's meanings in order to enrich one's life and knowledge.

Reading and reciting the Qur'an by oneself.

Reading and reciting and conveying its meanings to others.

Approaching and acting on the Qur'an in such a way that it becomes part of one's inner self, thus helping one to attain perfect prayer and to avoid any form of evil or shameful deeds and to be an upright person in the sight of Allah Ta'ala. See Holy Qur'an,Al -'Ankaboot(29):45.

Tolerance التسامح

Tomb قبر

Toor ***The Mount*** **طــور**

"The Mount". Toori Sineen is the original name for Mount Sinai, on which the Prophet Musa (Moses) received the revelation of the Torah from Allah. Surah 52 of the Holy Qur' an.

Torture عذاب تعذيب

Traditional النقلى

Traditions تراث - تقاليد

Tranquility سكينة - هدوء

Treachrry خيانة - غدر

Treasury بيت المال

Treatment معاملة - تصرف

Treaty معاهدة

Asabiyyah ***tirbal loyalty*** **العصبية**

It means tirbal loyalty, nationalism.

Tribe قبيلة - عشيرة

Tribe of Israel ***Bani Israeel*** **بني اسرائيل**

"Tribe of Israel". The descendants of the twelve sons of Yacoub, who was also called Israeel, the son of Ishaq, who was, the son of the Prophet Ibrahim, peace be on them all. Another name for Suratul al-Isra. Surah 1 7of the Holy Qur' an.

Tribute جزية - خراج

Trifles Abateel أباطيل

Triumph نصر - فوز

Troth امانة - ميثاق

Truce Hudnh هدنة

Truth الرشد

The Truthful As-Siddiq الصديق

"The Truthful". This title was given to Abu Bakr, may Allah be pleased with him, by the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. When the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, related his experience of al-Isra (his night journey to the Masjid al-Aqsa in Jerusalem) wal Mi'raj (and his ascension through the seven heavens) to Abu Bakr , may Allah he pleased with him, he immediately and without any reservation replied "Sadaqt" : "You have spoken the truth". From that time on, Abu Bakr, may Allah be pleased with him, came to be known as Abu Bakr as-Siddiq.

The Truthfulness صدق

Trustworthy Ameen الأمين

The Honest : An attribute of the Prophet (peace be upon him)

Trusty امين - صادق

Turban عمامة

Tyrant طاغية - ظالم - مستبد

U

Uhud (جبل) أحد

A mountain just outside Madina, much loved by the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, at the foot of which the Muslims fought their second major battle against the pagan Qur'aish of Makka in 3AH. The Qur'aish army of 3,000 men, under the leadership of Abu Sufyan, attacked the Muslim army of about 700-1,000 men. The battle went well at first, but the Muslims nearly lost the battle for two reasons. Firstly, some fifty archers disobeyed the Prophet Muhammad and left their posts, leaving the Muslims open to an attack from their rear; and secondly, there was treachery on the part of some 300 Munafiqeen (hypocrites) led by 'Abdallah ibn Ubai, who deserted the Muslims during the battle. Many great companions, and in panicular the uncle of the Prophet, Hamza, 'the lion of Allah', were killed in this battle. See Bani Nadheer. See Holy Qur'an, Aali 'Imran (3):121-128, 140- 180.

Ulil 'Amr أولى الأمر

Muslims who are in charge or in authonty, or who are leaders. The Muslims are ordered to obey all their commands as long as they do not contradict the commandments of Allah Ta'ala and the teachings of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. See Holy Qur' an, An-Nisaa (4):59.

Umar Ibn Al-Khattab, May Allah be pleased with him عمر بن الخطاب

Umar ibn al-Khattab. The second of the four "Al-Khulafaa ar-Rashideen", the Rightly-Guided Khalifas, the other three being:

1. Abu Bakr as-Siddiq.
2. Uthman ibn 'Affan.
3. Ali ibn Abi Talib.

May Allah be pleased with all of them. Umar was renowned for his justness and strength, and for his refusal to compromise the teachings of Islam in any way. He was the Khalifaa from 13AH to 23 AH. He asked Allah for martyrdom in the way of Allah in Madina, and his request was answered. Umar died after be ing stabbed in the stomach while doing the dawn prayer in the Mosque of the Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace.

Umm'me **الأمي**

An unlettered person. This term is used in the Qur'an to describe the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, who could neither read nor write and who never received any formal education. To the unbeliever here is food for thought: how could an illiterate man have brought such a completely perfect book (the Holy Qur'an), perfect in its meaning, message, grammar and overall content, if it were not with divine help? No other book exists on earth that has such perfect content and structure. A challenge to all unbelievers! Mankind and Jinn! Assemble together and try to produce just one Surah (chapter) like it. You will never be able to do it, even if you were to try until the Day of Resurrection you will not succeed! No created being has ever been or ever will be able to meet this challenge, for the Holy Qur'an is truly the Book of Allah. Plural: Ummiyeen. See Khatam Anbiyaa.

The Umayyad Caliphs (40-132 A.H./661-750 A.D.)
الخلافة الأموية

The Umayyad Caliphs (40-132 A.H./661-750 A.D.) : The Muslim Umayyad Caliphs belong to the Banu Umayyah of the Quraish. The first among them was Mu`awiah bin Abi Sufyan and the last was Marwan II. Damascus was their capital. After being overcome by the Abbasids, they moved to Andalusia and ruled in Cordoba from 138-422 A.H./756-1031 A.D. Their first ruler in Andalusia was `Abdul-Rahman Al-Dakhil. Their rule

was brought to an end at the hands of Muluk Al-Tawa'if (Kings of Petty States).

Ummah ***Nation*** أمــــه

Community or Nation. The body of the Muslims as one distinct and integrated community. The Unimah of Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, refers to every Ins wal Jinn (mankind and Jinn) born after the final message was revealed through the Holy Prophet Muhammad who have embraced Islam. The Ummah ofMuhammad, may the blessings and peace of Allah be on him and all his community (those who have lived in the past, those who are alive now and those who will live in the future), can be subdivided into two groups:

1. Ummat ad-Da'wa - the nation that was called upon to believe in Allah Ta'ala and the Last Day.
2. Ummat al-Isteajaba - the nation that responded to the call of Muhammad. Another name for this Ummah is "Al- Ummah al-Islamiah" ("the Islamic Nation"). Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala commanded the Ummat al-Isteajaba to hold together and not to disagree. Unfonunately , this decree has been ignored, and in fulfilment of the Last Messenger's prophecy, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, there are now 73 different groups of Muslims, only one of whom possesses and protects the original teachings of Islam as brought and embodied by him.

Ummiyeen ***Unlettered persons*** أميين

Unlettered persons. Singular: Umm-me.

Umra عمــــره

- A pilgrimage to Makkah, but not during the Hajj period. It is also called "the Lesser Pilgrimage". Umra consists of four steps:
    1. Put on the Ihram at the appointed Miqat station. Then proceed to Makka reciting the Talbiyah (aloud for men and quietly for women). See Ihram, Miqat. Talbiyah.
    2. Do Tawaf of the Ka'aba seven times. During the Tawaf one may do any Du'a (and in any language) to Allah Ta'ala if one wishes. But remember to point the palm of the right hand and say "Allahu Akbar" at the start of each circuit. Each circuit starts and ends at the Hajar al-Aswad (the Black Stone). See Tawaf, Du'a.
    3. Go to Safa and start the Sa'i to Marwa. The Sa'i consists of walking between Safa and Marwa seven times (each direction is considered as one time). Men must jog between two prescribed points.
    4. Shave or trim the hair after the completion of the Sa'i. It is then permissible to change out of lhram.
- Synonym for Ruqba. See Ruqba.

Undisputed مسلم به

Unerring معصوم

Unfair ظالم - جائر

Unified موحد

Unique فريد

Universe	الكون العالم
Uulawful	غير شرعى - حرام
Unqualified	عديم الاهلية
Unread	امى
Unreserved	صريح - مخلص
Unrest	اضطراب - قلق

The Unseen. **الغيب**

1. 'Ilmul Ghaib : Knowledge of the Unseen. No human has 'Ilmul Ghaib. Only Allah Ta' ala has total command of that knowledge.
2. Bil Ghaib : In the unseen. All Muslims believe in the Unseen, i.e. all that is revealed to us by Allah Ta'ala in the Holy Qur'an and by the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, about the Malaika (angels) and the life in the Akhira (Hereafter) in all its aspects, even though they are invisible to our eyes. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2):3.

Uprising	انتفاضة
Urbanization	تحضر
Usage	استعمال - عادة - تقليد - عرف
Usurer	مرابى
Usury	الربا

Uthman Ibn 'Affan, may Allah be pleased with him

عثمان بن عفان رضي الله عنه

One of the greatest companions of the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. He was the third of the four Rightly-Guided Khalifaas (Al-Khulafaa ar-Rashideen). He ruled from 24AH to 36AH. He was martyred at his home by the supporters of Abdallah ibn Sabaa, the infamous Jew who pretended he had become a Muslim in order to cause discord between Uthman and the Muslim Ummah by creating a new and false sect within Islam. See Khalifaa.

V

Vain		باطل - عبث
Vanities	Abateel	أباطيل
Vainglory		غرور غطرسة
Valiant		شجاع - صنديد
Valid		شرعى - قانونى
Validity		شرعية - قانونية - صدق
Valorous		باسل جرىء - جسور
Valour		جراءة - شجاعة- بأس
Valuable		ثمين - نفيس
Value		ثمن - قيمة
Variable		متغير - متبدل
Variance		اختلاف - تباين
Vassal		المزارع الاقطاعى
Vault		سرداب
Venerable		محترم - مبجل
Veneration		احترام - كرم
Vengeance		انتقام - ثأر
Venture		مجازفة - مغامرة
Verbal		شفهى - لفظى

verdict Hukm **فتوى حكم**

The closest equivalent in the English language is "verdict". It usually applies to a judgement on legal issues, especially with regard to religious matters.

Verification تحقيق تثبت

Verity صحة صدق

Verse Ayah **آية**

A verse of the Holy Qur'an. Literally means "a sign". Plural: Ayat.

Verve حماس - حمية

Vestal طاهر - عذرى - راهبة

Vicar قسيس

Victor غالب - منتصر

Victory النصر - الغلبة

Vindication تبرير - تزكية

Violation اغتصاب - نقض

Violators منتهكى الحرمات

Violence عنف - قسوة

Virgin بكر - عذراء

Virtual حقيقى - جوهرى - فعال

Vitue	فضيلة
Visible	منظور - مرأى
Vitiation	افساد - اتلاف

Vizier **وزير**

Vizier is the Anglicized form of the Arabic word wazir, a minister, usually chief minister, to a Caliph or Muslim ruler or sultan. On occasion a vizier was in effect the governor.

Vocation	الدعوة
Volition	ارادة - مشيئة - اختيار
Voluntary	تطوعى - اختيارى - ارادى
Volunteer	متطوع
Voracity	شراهة - نهم
Vortex	اعصار - دوامة
Votary	نذير

W

Wag ماجن

Wakil **وكيل**

Other Commonly Used Spellings: WAKEEL A person who is an authorized repesentative or proxy. Also can mean lawyer in Urdu.

Walee A guardian **والـــي**

A guardian, aperson who has responsibility for another person; used particularly for the person who 'gives' a woman in marriage. Also someone who is a 'friend' of Allah, one of the Sabiqoon and Muqarraboon. Singular of Awliyaa. See Awliyaa.

War حرب

Wariness حذر

Warning تحذير

Warrantable حلال - مباح

Warrior محارب

Wasaya Wills and testaments **وصيه**

Wills and testaments. Bequests. Allah Ta'ala commands us to make a bequest of our goods to our parents and next of kin. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Baqara (2):180. The exact manner of distribution of one's goods is complicated and therefore should be studied very carefully before writing out one's will. Basically one can bequeath up to one-third of one's property to whomever one wishes, but the remaining two-thirds must be divided between one's surviving relatives in fixed shares, as delineated by the Qur'an and the Sunnah. Singular: Wasaya.

Washm Tattoo mark **وشم**

Tattoo mark. It is forbidden for a Muslim to have a tattoo on his or her body. Wasm = tattoo.

Wasteful مبذر

Wayfarer عابر سبيل

Weal رخاء - خير

Welfare رفاهية سعادة

Whim هوى - ميل

Will ارادة - مشيئة

Wisdom حكمة- فطنة

Wise عاقل

Withdrawal استرداد - سحب

Witness تشهد

Witr **وتـــر**

A Salat which has an odd number of Rak'at: two Rak'at, followed by one Rak'a. This Salat is prayed last thing at night before one goes to sleep, or else delayed and prayed at the end of the Tahajjud Salat by those who rise in the night, seeking the pleasure and the face of Allah Ta'ala.

Wizard ساحر منجم عراف

Worship Ibadah **عبـــــاده**

Acts of worship and adoration in utmost submission and obedience and with utmost love to Allah Ta'ala. In other words, a term that indicates all that pleases Allah, including sayings and actions of the heart or limbs. Love, fear, reverence, desire (hope), trust and sincerity are some forms of worship from

within the heart. Prayers, attending to someone's needs, invocation, supplication and sacrifices are some forms of worship of the limbs. Ibadah is to worship Allah as He wishes to be worshipped. See Arkan .

Worshipful	مبجل
Worshipper	عابد
Worth	قيمة - فضل
Worthiness	استحقاق - اهلية
Wound	جرح
Wrathful	ساخط - غاضب
Wreak	نقمة
Wrestle	كفاح - صراع
Wrongdoer	فاعل الاثم
Wrongful	مسيء

Wudu **وضـــــوء**

Ritual washing with water alone to be pure for the prayer. The way to do Wudu is:

1. Wash hands thrice*.
2. Wash mouth thrice*.
3. Wash nostrils thrice*.
4. Wash face thrice*.
5. Wash right forearm thrice*.
6. Wash left forearm thrice*.
7. Wipe scalp and nape of neck and then ears once,(or twice or thrice).
8. Wash right foot thrice*.
9. Wash left foot thrice*.

*Once or twice is also allowed. See Holy Qur'an, An-Nisa (4):43, Al-Ma'idah (5):7. You must already be in Ghusl for Wudu to be effective. You should ensure that your private parts and underclothes are clean before doing Wudu. Once you have done Wudu you remain in Wudu until it is broken by:

1. Any of the conditions which make it necessary to have a Ghusl. See Ghusl.
2. Emission of impurities from the private parts: urine, faeces, wind, prostatic fluid, or other discharge.
3. Loss of consciousness by whatever means: usually by sleep or fainting.
4. Physical contact between man and woman where sexual pleasure is either intended or experienced.
5. Touching your penis with the inside of your hand or fingers.
6. Leaving Islam.

It is necessary to be in Ghusl and in Wudu (or alternatively to do Tayammum under certain circumstances) to do the Salat (Prayer) and to hold a copy of the Qur'an. See Tayammum .

Wusta **(العصر)** **الوسطى**

Middle. Salatul Wusta refers to the middle prayer, which is the 'Asr prayer (the third of the five compulsory daily prayers), for those whose day begins at dawn. However, some say it refers to the Fajr prayer. This is because the Muslims follow a lunar calendar: the first day of a new lunar month is only determined when the new moon is sighted shortly after sunset. Therefore the Muslim day begins at Maghreb, and the first prayer of that new day is Maghreb, which makes the third (middle) prayer Fajr.

Y

Yacoub, Peace be upon him يعقوب عليه السلام

Jacob. A prophet of Islam. He was also known as Israel. His twelve sons each became head of their own tribe and these were known as the twelve tribes of Israel. Jacob was the son of Ishaaq, who was the son of Ibrahim (Abraham), peace be on them. See Mursaleen.

Yahoud The Jews يهـــود

The Jews. This term is correctly used to describe the three tribes of Israel - the tribes of Judah, Levi and Benjamin - who after the twelve tribes had escaped from Egypt with Moses, peace be on him, and settled in the Holy Land, separated from the other tribes of Israel (who were known as the Israelites) and became known as the Judahites. The term 'Judahite' was shortened to 'Judean', which was then eventually shortened to 'Jew'. The Judahite Jews re-wrote and altered the Torah several times and formulated the Talmud (incorporating the Mishnah, the Jerusalem Gemara, the Babylonian Gemara and the Midrash), and their religion became known as Judaism. 'Yahoud' is the Arabic equivalent of 'Judahite'. It is clear, therefore, that the term 'Yahoud' can only really be correctly used to describe the Middle Eastern and Sephardhic Jews; and can only be very loosely applied to the Ashkenazim Jews who are descended from the turkic Russian tribe of the Khazars who embraced Judaism in the seventh century, but who were not originally descended from any of the twelve tribes of Israel. It is for this reason that some commentators identify the Ashkenazim Jews with 'Jewj wa Majewj', Gog and Magog, (since they are 'Jews', but not Judahite Jews), about whom it is prophesied in Ezekiel 38-39 that they will come from their place in the far north (Russia), helped by many nations, and

attack the land of Israel, and that eventually there will be a mightly battle in which they will all be destroyed.

Yahya, Peace be upon him **يحي عليه السلام**

John the Baptist. A prophet of Islam. Son of the Prophet Zakaria and Al-Yasaabat (Elizabeth), and the maternal cousin of Mariam (Mary), Mother of Isa (Jesus), peace be on all of them. He was therefore a cousin of the Prophet Isa (Jesus), Son of Mariam (Mary). He was sent by Allah Ta'ala to prepare the way for the Prophet Isa. The Prophet Yahya was imprisoned, then later beheaded by Herod in order to prove his infatuation for a dancing girl (his niece). It is unfortunate that the Nasara (Christians) choose to call him John, because the name Yahya has a special place in history. He was the first man ever to be called Yahya. See Holy Qur'an, Aali'Imran (3):39,Al-An'am (6):85, Maryam (19):12-15, Al-Anbiya (21):90-91.

Yarmuk **اليرموك**

A place in Shaam. Site of a famous battle.

Yaum al-jaza **يوم الجزاء**

Literally means the Day of Payment. Another name for the Day of Judgement, when mankind and Jinn will be paid what is due to them, either by being sent to Jannah (Paradise) or to Nar (Hellfire).

Yaum-al-qiama **يوم القيامه**

Literally means the Day of Standing. This is the day when we will be raised from our graves and will stand while waiting to be judged by Allah Ta'ala. This day has many names, including:

1. Al-Qari'a (Day of Clamour).
2. At-Taama al-Kubra (The Complete Covering). For a complete list of the names and description of the Yaum al-Qiama.

Yaqeen Certainty يقين

Certainty. Faith in general is based on the Yaqeen of the believer. It has three stages:

1. Ilm al-Yaqeen - knowledge of certainty.
2. Ayn al-Yaqeen - source of certainty.
3. Haqq al-Yaqeen - truth of certainty.

The Raja of Mahmudabad defined them thus in this metaphor:

1. You are told there is a fire in the forest.
2. You reach the fire in the forest and see it for yourself.
3. You are the fire in the forest.

See Holy Qur'an, Al-Hijr (15):99

Yatama Orphans اليتامى

Orphans. Singular: Yateem. See Yateem.

Yateem Orphan يتيم

Orphan. It is a major sin to harm, abuse or cheat orphans in any way whatsoever. Allah Ta'ala will give a great reward to anyone who takes care of orphans. Plural: Yatama. See Holy Qur'an,Al-Baqara(2):220, An-Nisa(4):2,6,10,127,Al-Isra (17):34.

Yathrib يثرب

Yathrib : The old name of Medina

Yunus, , Peace be upon him يونس عليه السلام

"Jonah" or "Jonas". A prophet of Islam. He was sent to the city of Nineveh (on the left bank of the Tigris, opposite the city of Mosul, in Iraq, to preach against their wickedness and call them to the worship of Allah. The people of Nineveh at first rejected him, but when he pronounced the curse of Allah upon

them, repented their sins. However, he still left the city in anger, forgetting that Allah is full of mercy, as well as forgiveness. As a punishment, Allah Ta'ala caused a whale to swallow him up for a limited time. In the darkness of the whale's stomach, in the darkness of the ocean, in the darkness of the night, Yunus turned to his Lord and asked for His forgiveness. The whale spewed him up on the beach and, after recovering from his ordeal, Yunus returned to the city whose inhabitants all became his followers. He then came to be known as Dhu'l-Noon (man of the whale). See Holy Qur'an, As-Saffa at(37):139-149. Surah 10 of the Holy Qur'an. See Mursaleen.

Yusuf, , Peace be upon him **يوسف عليه السلام**

"Joseph". A prophet of Islam. One of the sons of Yacoub (Jacob), peace be on them. Surah 12 of the Holy Qur'an. See: Mursaleen.

Z

Zaboor الزبـــــور

Holy Book revealed to the Prophet Dawood (David), peace be on him.

Zaid زيد بن حارثه

Zaid ibn Haritha was one of the first people to accept Islam. He was a freedman of the Prophet Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, who treated him like his own son. In the eighth year before Hijra, the Prophet Muhammad, may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, gave to Zaid in marriage his own cousin Zainab bint Jahsh. The marriage ended in divorce. It was Allah Ta'ala's will that the Holy Prophet himself should marry her. The Prophet Muhammad's marriage to her, in 5AH, made it clear that an adopted son is not to be legally regarded as a natural son as regards re-marriage and inheritance. If Zaid had been the Prophet's natural son, then the Prophet would not have been allowed to marry Zainab, since a man is not permitted to marry the ex-wife of his natural son. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Ahzab (33):37-38.

Zainab (Bint Jahsh) زينب بنت جحش

Wife of Zaid ibn Haritha. She later married the Holy Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. For further information See Zaid ibn Haritha. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Ahzab (33):28, 37-38, 50.

Zakariah, Peace be on him زكريا عليه السلام

The Prophet Zacchariah. A prophet of Islam. He looked after Maryam, the mother of Jesus, in the Temple of Solomon, when

she was a child. He was the father of the Prophet Yahya, peace be on them all.

Zallah A major error **زلــه**

A major error, e.g. unintentional backbiting. Generally speaking, a person seeks Allah's forgiveness immediately after realizing that he or she has committed a Zallah.

Zaqqum **زقـــوم**

An extremely bitter and thorny tree that grows at the bottom of Hellfire. See Holy Qur'an, Al-Isra (17):60, As-Saffat (37):62-66, Ad-Dukhan (44):43-46, Al-Waqi'ah (56):52.

Zeal غيرة حمية

Zealous غيور متعصب

Zindeeq **زنديق**

Hypocrite or unbeliever. Anyone who does not believe in Allah and who rejects His Messengers, may Allah bless them and grant them peace

Zion صهيون
Zionism الصهيونية

Zoor **زور**

Giving false evidence. The act of committing perjury.

Zukhruff (Al) The Gold Ornaments **الزخرف**

"The Gold Ornaments". Surah 43 of the Holy Qur'an.

Zummar (Al) The Troops **الزمره**

"The Troops". Surah 39 of the Holy Qur'an.